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SECOND EDITION.

TILDEN'S WILL VOID.

His Benevolent Purpose Frustrated by Legal Technicality.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

New York Will Suffer Greatly by This Important Ruling.

SUGAR TRUST FOUND UNLAWFUL.

Rumor That It Will Seek Cover Under the Laws of New Jersey.

OTHER NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The intention of the late Samuel J. Tilden to found a great public library in New York has been defeated by a decision of the general term of the Supreme Court, handed down today, which reversed the decision of Judge Lawrence in special term in which the provisions of the will creating the "Tilden Trust" were upheld. This decision of the general term, though it may be appealed from to the Court of Appeals, probably forever abrogates the philanthropic purpose of the dead statesman and deprives New York of one of the most important bequests that ever was bestowed upon it. Mr. Tilden died in August, 1886, and his will was admitted to probate regularly. It was drawn carefully and elaborately, and after making bequests to his relatives and friends, it directed that funds be set apart for the establishment of libraries in New York. New Lebanon, and Yonkers. By the thirty-fifth clause of the will it was directed that the executors incorporate the Tilden trust with the idea of the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading room in New York City, and his residuary estate was devised for that purpose. If the trust was not incorporated within the lifetime of two of his nieces who were named in the will Mr. Tilden authorized his executors to apply the rest of his property to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in their judgment should be the most beneficial to the interests of mankind. The heirs of Mr. Tilden were his sister, the two nieces, and a nephew, George H. Tilden. The nephew instituted an action in the Supreme Court for the construction of this clause of the will and the grounds of action were that a testator could not bequeath to another his right inherent in himself to make a will. This it was tacitly claimed was the effect of the clause of the will quoted above. The issue was tried before Judge Lawrence, who held that the clause contained two distinct gifts, both alternative, the first being made for the benefit of the Tilden trust, which he declared was entirely valid. The second he declared was void.

This decision is reviewed by Justices Van Brunt, Brady, and Daniels, the latter writing an opinion which dissents from his associates.

Judge Van Brunt says:

The executors of Mr. Tilden are the trustees of a trust created in respect to the rest of his property mentioned in his will, or they are the guarantees of a special power in trust or grantees of a power, the gift under consideration being put to a charitable use, to be held valid it must be sufficiently definite to be capable of enforcement by a judicial decree. The radical vice of the entire provision seems to have arisen from the testator's unwillingness to confer any enforceable rights upon any qualified person or body. He seems to have had absolute confidence in his executors (which is to be regretted); therefore his will is indefinite.

Finally it is held that it is impossible that the portion of the thirty-fifth clause of Mr. Tilden's will which relates to the trust can be affirmed, and the opinion says:

It is undoubtedly a great misfortune that the intention of the testator to found a trust of the character mapped out by his will should be frustrated, and that the City of New York should not receive the advantages of the munificence by which it was intended that the people should be benefited, but this consideration ought not to cause the court to violate rules and statutes which have been adopted as best subserving the interests of the people of this State.

Judge Daniels, who dissents from this opinion, holds that the laws of New York State do not abridge the authority of the testator to vest in his executors a discretionary power over his estate to be expressly dependent upon an exercise according to the will of the grantee for the benefit of a designated person or party.

BAD FOR THE SUGAR TRUST.

Supreme Court Decision Against the Monster Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—There was a sudden drop in Sugar Trust stock on Wall street this morning, owing to one of those mysterious premonitions that so frequently affect the quotations of the Stock Exchange just before an important decision is rendered by the court. The general term of the Supreme Court met at about half-past 2 in the afternoon and handed down the decision in the case of the people against the North River Sugar company, affecting the validity of the trust. The North River company was dissolved by Judge Barrett on the application of the Attorney General on the ground that the sugar refineries' company, or Sugar Trust, as it is more popularly known, is an unlawful combination. A receiver was placed in charge of the company's business and suits were begun against the other members of the trust. An appeal was taken from Judge Barrett's decision, and pending the result no proceedings were pressed for the dissolution of the other companies involved. The hopes of the trust were ruthlessly shattered by the action of the general term, which sustains the judgment of the lower court. The opinion is written by Judge Daniels, who says, after reviewing the history of the North River company and giving the circumstances of its union with the trust:

"In this case it was a leading object to combine together the different corporations and individuals engaged in the business throughout the country and to secure control of them for an indefinite period of time. This was done to place the business within the control of this association and derive pecuniary benefit from such action. When control is secured in this way human selfishness is sure to turn it to profitable account.

"A jury certainly would be fully justified in concluding from the facts of the evidence in the case that the governing object of the association was to raise the price of the product by limiting the supply. That it was the intention of this combination, agreement, association, or whatever it may be called to raise the price of a necessary of life by limiting the supply is apparent, and as such is subject to the condemnation of the law, by which it is denounced as a criminal enterprise."

After quoting the law making it a misdemeanor to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce, Justice Daniels continued:

"This controversy is within the authority and principles of the other adjudications which have been mentioned so distinctly and entirely as to render it only necessary to depend upon and follow them for its disposition. As the facts have been developed the association into which the defendant has in this manner entered into was created for an unlawful object. A wrongdoer is never excused for the consequences of his wrong for the reason that other parties not acting under his direction or authority may interpose, and in a measure defeat the consequences of the wrong. The defendant has disabled itself for exercising its functions and employing its franchises as it was intended it should by the act under which it was incorporated, and placed itself in complete subordination to enter a different organization to be used for an unlawful purpose." It had become a party to a combination designed to create a monopoly and exact from the public prices which could not otherwise be obtained. Therefore, for the reasons already mentioned, as well as those assigned by the Judge presiding at the trial, the judgment should be affirmed.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judge Brady concurred in this decision.

TO ESCAPE THE LAW.

The announcement in Wall street of the decision of the general term of the Supreme Court against the Sugar Trust was followed by a rumor that the trust had made preparations to get under cover, and with that end had incorporated a new company in New Jersey. The title of the corporation is the "American Extractor company," and its objects are stated to be the manufacture and sale of machinery, which will be carried on in Newark and in New York. Treasurer Searles of the trust said that the company was to manufacture a new patent extractor. Some brokers thought that it was really designed to be used as the Cotton Seed Oil Trust is using the American Cotton Seed Oil company of New Jersey. They pointed out the fact that this latter concern was to have a capital of only $20,000,000, but already the promoters of the consolidation had announced their intention of issuing $96,000,000 in stock, and argued that if such an increase of capital could be made by one trust another trust would have no difficulty in doing likewise. The change of a name, the extension of a franchise, and the increase of capital were comparatively easy things under New Jersey laws, according to these gentlemen, and they could see no reason why the Sugar Trust in this crisis might not take refuge across the North River.

RATHER MIXED MARTAIL AFFAIRS.

Frederick Palmer Seeks Divorce Aided by His Wife's Other Husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Some extraordinary chapters of family history are likely to be made public in a suit for absolute divorce which has been brought by Frederick D. Palmer of Rogers, Peet & Co., against his wife, Ruth Grace Palmer. The principal witness against Mrs. Palmer is a reformed ex-convict named Thomas E. Hardman, who was at one time her husband, and who holds at present a responsible position with MacKeon & Co., dealer in men's furnishings, at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. Hardman was married to Mrs. Palmer at Bridgeport, Conn., April 25, 1887, under the name of Elijah C. Potter. In June of the following year he was sentenced under the name of Wilson to one year's imprisonment in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet for swindling Mullen & Co., Chicago tailors, out of a sum of money; and April 24, 1889, his wife was married to Mr. Palmer in this city while the husband was still wearing a convict's stripes. Subsequently, when Potter returned to this city after the expiration of his sentence, he assumed the name of Hardman. He is the corespondent in the suit and in an affidavit admits Mr. Palmer's charges, "in order to right a great wrong," as he puts it, "that has been perpetrated on the plaintiff (Mr. Palmer) by the defendant in this action, the woman who was married to both defendant and plaintiff."

Mrs. Palmer denies the charge absolutely and says that her husband has simply employed the ex-convict as a tool against her. She asserts that through Hardman's machinations, directed by Palmer, she was made the victim of a conspiracy to blacken her reputation so that her present husband might obtain a divorce from her. She does not claim to have been divorced from Potter (or Hardman), but says that at the time of her marriage with him in 1887 he had another wife living in this city and that therefore the Bridgeport ceremony was void.

WILL MIGRATE TO NEW JERSEY.

Trustees of the Cotton Oil Trust Seeking a Change of Climate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Reorganization Committee of the American Cotton Oil company rested on their oars today, but the trustees of the concern held a prolonged meeting to perfect arrangements for merging the trust into the American Cotton Seed Oil company of New Jersey. The articles of agreement have not been completed as yet but satisfactory progress was made yesterday. The resignations of President John H. Flagler and Treasurer J. O. Moss, which were tendered soon after the discovery of the deficit caused by their speculations in the stock market, will not be acted upon until after the arrival of two absent trustees, one from Connecticut and the other from Ohio. There is no doubt about their acceptance.

Tasted of Human Flesh.

Albert G. Allen, whose mother is quite well off and lives in Brooklyn, was committed for examination as to his sanity by Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Dr. Henry C. Cooper of the University Medical College on East Twenty-sixth street had him arrested because he insisted upon haunting the dissecting-room, where he had no business. It is said that Thursday last Allen, while in the dissecting-room, was seen to pick up a shred of flesh from a body and eat it. Allen is now about 40 years of age and an only son. He is an expert stenographer and is a graduate of the University Medical College, though he has never practiced as a physician.

Who Captured Miss Weaver?

There is considerable speculation in theatrical circles as to the identity of the fortunate gentleman who became the husband of Miss Etta Weaver of the "Shenandoah" company in Hoboken Sunday last. It is said that the bridegroom is a relative of Mr. Duryea, the Glen Cove starch man, and is possessed of considerable wealth. Miss Weaver brought her new husband over to Proctor's Theatre and introduced him to her stage friends, all of whom speak in high terms of him. The newly-made wife goes on the road for five months, starting with her company tomorrow morning. It is not known whether the alleged Monte Cristo will accompany her to the West. Miss Weaver is a beautiful girl, with blonde hair and dark brown eyes. She was recently a member of the "Sweet Lavender" company.

Fast Trip Over the Ocean.

The Columbia of the Hamburg-American Packet Company has broken another ocean record (her own) in making the voyage from this city to Southampton. Until today the fastest time between these two points was 6 days, 19 hours, and 20 minutes, a record made by the Columbia herself, Aug. 28, 1889. A message received by the Hamburg-American Company this morning says that the Columbia reached Southampton at 12 m. today (7:10 by New York time). The passage was thus made in 6 days 18 hours and 10 minutes, and the record lowered by 1 hour and 10 minutes.

TAKES THE WHITE VEIL.

MISS KATE DREXEL RENOUNCES THE WORLD FOR THE CHURCH.

Elaborate Services Owing to the Great Wealth and High Social Position of the Postulant—She Is to Be Known in Her Work of Charity as Sister Catherine—Generous Contributions from Her Family to the Catholic Church.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Miss Kate Drexel, eldest daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, the millionaire banker of Philadelphia, and herself the heiress to several millions, was admitted to the novitiate of the Order of Sisters of Mercy here this morning. The ceremony was an extensive one, and none but clergymen and friends of the Drexel family were permitted to enter the chapel of the convent where it was performed. At 10 o'clock Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Phelan of this city, and Bishop Blandel of Helena, Mont., entered the chapel. They were followed by a score of priests. A few minutes later the postulant, Miss Drexel, entered, accompanied by the Superioress and assistant. The clergymen had separated at the altar, half their number taking the right and the other half the left side. Those on the right held lighted candles in their right hands, while those on the left held them in their left hands. The heiress wore a rich wedding dress of white satin and but few jewels. When she reached the altar she knelt and received the blessing of the Superioress. At a signal from the Archbishop the choir sang "O Gloriosa Virginum." Then came the procession of the Sisters of Mercy, first the cross-bearer, then the postulants, next the novices, then Miss Drexel, the Superioress holding her right hand and the assistant her left.

Archbishop Ryan, who officiated at the exercises, recited the "Ora Pro Ea Sancti Die Genetrix," and Bishop Phelan responded. At the conclusion of this a candle was blessed and placed in the hands of the postulant. Bishop Phelan then ascended the altar and preached an eloquent sermon. This ended Miss Drexel advanced to the altar rail, where Archbishop Ryan propounded the usual questions.

RECEIVED THE WHITE VEIL.

The candidate then retired to an antechamber, where she laid aside her magnificent wedding robes and attired herself in the coarse black garb of a novice. She reentered the sanctuary dressed in the habit without the veil. Then, while the choir sang "Que Esta Ista," she advanced slowly to the altar, making a genuflection and kneeling, while the Archbishop made the sign of the cross over her. The Archbishop presented the cincture to the Superioress, who adjusted it on Miss Drexel. She then knelt, the assistant taking off the veil and handing it to the celebrant who held it over the head of the novice, saying: "Receive the white veil, the emblem of purity." The novice knelt again to receive the candle from the assistant. After prayer she arose, retired a few steps, and in a clear, rich voice sang the appropriate psalm. Then, after a short prayer, she retired from the chapel and the ceremony was ended. Miss Drexel will be known as Sister Catherine. The exercises were more elaborate than usual on account of the wealth and high social standing of the postulant. Instances are rare where so many prelates and clergymen took part in similar receptions.

After the service the novice, the clergy, and the guests repaired to the dining hall, where an elaborate breakfast was served.

When Miss Drexel has finished her three years' novitiate and becomes professed as a choir sister she will go to the diocese of Omaha, where Bishop O'Connor is stationed, and will found a house of the order on the frontier, where her work will be among Indians.

Her sister, Mrs. E. DeV. Morrell, at whose wedding last January Miss Kate Drexel was a bridemaid, and her elder sister were among the small company who attended the ceremony.

FORTUNES FOR CHARITY.

Miss Drexel, who is about 25, retired to a convent just as her sisters were about to start for Europe this year. Indeed, it was commonly supposed that she would go abroad with them until shortly before they sailed. Their parting was sad, for although her sister Louise had been married in January, the union of the sisters, which had existed so closely since the death of their mother, was not broken until now. The previous year they had all gone to Europe together. A great deal of attention was shown them, particularly in the Eternal City. They were entertained by some of the Roman nobility and many of the American and English residents. They were also presented in private audience to the Pope, who had already heard of their munificent charities, and also of those of their dead father. They are all three of a deeply religious turn of mind, and wrote glowingly of their visit to the Holy Father. Even while abroad they kept up their home charities, and wrote constantly concerning the great home for boys and girls, just outside this city, which was being erected at their expense.

Their late father gave outright $1,500,000 to Roman Catholic charities. The remainder of his fortune, amounting to over $13,000,000, he left, share and share alike, to his daughters for life. At their death it shall go, share and share alike, to the issue of any or all of them. If there should be no issue the entire fortune will, after the death of all three, be divided in equal proportions among the charities mentioned in their late father's will, and to whom the $1,500,000 has already been awarded.

The immense fortune in the hands of the three young women literally overwhelms them. They don't know what to do with it, as there is $4,000,000 and more in the hands of each of them. They can't spend the money. They can't give it away fast enough. The Home for Boys that they have founded will associate their names for generations with one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. Such a retreat to be founded by young ladies has been unheard of hitherto in the world's history. It is intended to rival in material extent and educational scope Girard College. The first cost was $250,000, and the young women are to pay the entire expense of carrying on the institution. The young ladies during their tour abroad visited all the principal Continental institutions for the education of the young, and acquired much knowledge that was of use in carrying out their great project.

The school is now open and running successfully. It will finally have 500 orphan boys, to whom, besides a book education, some manual training will be given.

Although so wealthy, there was no show whatever associated with their tour abroad. They lived in the simplest manner and their retinue of servants consisted of just two persons. They lived in the same unostentatious manner at home. They had a town house in the fashionable quarter on Walnut street and a beautiful country place about sixteen miles from the city. They love the fields and the river and only spent about three months in the year in the city. They cared nothing for fashionable society and were rarely met at festive gatherings. They are thoroughly trained business-women, up in all the mysteries of bookkeeping, and they themselves kept all the accounts connected with the every-day administration of their fortunes.

Their recreations were chiefly outdoor pleasures. They are skillful horsewomen, trained from childhood to ride. They had a stable of fine horses, and one met them riding miles around their country place. They were fond of dogs, too, and they had at least fifty of the faithful creatures running in and about their home.

Their personal expenditures did not equal a tenth of the sum they gave away yearly in charity. While abroad all their various charities were kept up by people whom they specially designated for that purpose.

The purposes of the order of the Sisters of Mercy are the instruction of the young and the performance of other works of mercy. It is said that the first Bishop of Pittsburg, the Rt.-Rev. Michael O'Connor, elder brother of Bishop O'Connor, who has charge of the Roman Catholic Indian Missions and is a personal friend of Miss Drexel, brought the order to this country, and was its firm friend and protector. From this foundation the order extended all over the United States. The war served to spread it, as its members worked early and resolutely in establishing hospitals in the wake of the contending armies. They carried the flag for all the organized efforts in a charitable direction, although they were quickly followed by other orders from other countries, such as Sisters of Charity, the Order of the Holy Cross, the Sacred Heart, and others.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT NEAR VICTORIA.

H. M. S. Amphion Crashes Upon the Rocks —Narrow Escape of Those on Board.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The viceregal party embarked on H. M. S. Amphion yesterday morning for Vancouver. The Amphion is the finest warship of the Pacific squadron. A thick fog wrapped Victoria and the Straits of Fuca when the steamship steamed away at 10 a. m., going at the rate of seventeen knots. Nothing more was heard of her until 8 o'clock last night, when a telephone message was received from Esquimalt ordering hacks to bring his excellency and party back to this city, and a few minutes later it was known the Amphion was lying in Esquimalt Harbor in a sinking condition. The Amphion is commanded by E. G. Hallon. After leaving Victoria she got along all right for two hours and she safely passed through Plumpers Pass, a narrow, dangerous channel. About a mile and a half beyond a line of jagged rocks known as Kellett Bluff extends out. The Amphion passed in close proximity to this dangerous reef, which was not observed until the ship went crashing on to the great, sharp rocks, glancing off immediately, but leaving a rent or split in her side through which the water commenced rushing.

For a moment the distinguished passengers were thrown into a natural state of confusion which, however, was quickly allayed. Of course nothing could shake the coolness and discipline of the British sailors, and the prompt orders of the ship's officers quickly restored confidence. The ship was at once turned and headed for Esquimalt, all possible steam being utilized. The ship was in serious danger. Immediately upon striking the rock all hands were ordered to the pumps, and the steam pumps were got running, but they could not control the water, and four of the compartments affected were rapidly filling. The ship is double cased, that is, has a space between the outside and inside lining of the hull. Through both these the rock had forced a way, making a tremendous rent. The Royal Roads was reached at sundown, and then the difficult work of taking the ship safely yet rapidly into Esquimalt Harbor had to be accomplished. The fog lifted for an instant as they reached the mouth of the harbor, showing the ship almost on a dangerous reef, but she got inside safely, and was anchored off the naval yards. The Admiral immediately ordered the dry dock to be gotten ready, and the steam pumps kept the water under control. The ship was safely docked this morning, and what might have been a frightful calamity, attended with great loss of life, ended quite fortunately. The vice regal party immediately drove to the Driard Hotel, where they are comfortably domiciled.

It is said the Governor General had a narrow escape. He was inspecting the ship with one of the officers and was either at the time of the accident or a moment before at the spot where the rock crashed through her side. The fog was phenomenal for this place. H. M. S. Champion is now anchored off the harbor waiting to receive the party and convey them to Vancouver, but they will probably not leave today. Their nerves are naturally unstrung at the thought of the terrible ordeal through which they passed.

WANDERING WILLIE SPOTTED AGAIN.

Tascott Now Said to Be in Hiding Near Mulberry Mountain, Arkansas.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—There was a clew developed here today regarding the whereabouts of Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell of Chicago, which may result in something more tangible than any of the many clews which have been run down and found to be naught. H. M. Melrose, a convict sent up from Morgan County for four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for embezzlement, was taken out of that institution last night by Marshal S. C. Noland of the State Supreme Court, and returned to the Morgan County jail at Versailles, the Supreme Court Monday last having reversed the finding of the lower court in the case and ordered another trial. While en route to Versailles Melrose confided to Mr. Noland that he was cognizant of Tascott's whereabouts, but beyond this he refused to say anything. He finally admitted, however, that Tascott was in the vicinity of Mulberry Mountain in Northern Arkansas. After this admission he shut up like a clam and nothing more could be obtained from him. Melrose is said to be well acquainted with the crooks of the country, and, while but little is known of his history, the fact is recalled by Marshal Noland that while Melrose was an inmate of a jail in one of the counties west of here he offered, if released, to pilot officers to the hiding-place of Doc Middleton, the notorious bandit of Taney County. The offer was refused, and shortly afterwards Middleton was killed by detectives within a few miles of the spot in Arkansas where Melrose said he was located. Mr. Noland says that while he makes due allowance for Melrose's statement he is inclined to think that there may be something in it.

MAKING THINGS LIVELY FOR A PRIEST.

Members of His Congregation Break Into His House and Treat Him Harshly.

DELANO, Minn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A sensational story comes from St. Michael's, this county. The Rev. Father Schroeder, who has been in charge of the church for some time, went to Bavaria last spring, intending to remain there, but returned a short time ago and resumed his duties at St. Michael's. There had been some trouble in the church before, and last night a number of his congregation broke into his house, smashing windows and doors. Five shots were fired by the invading party, and the priest barely escaped with his life. He has been molested and persecuted since his return to an intolerable degree, and as a result of the affair Frank Fry Jr. was arrested.

HER BOSTON AFFECTIONS ARE BRUISED.

Little Louise Dolphin Sues a Wealthy Young Fellow for $25,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Louise E. Dolphin, a pretty Boston brunette not yet out of her teens, has sued Herbert A. Sanborn of Providence, R.I., for breach of promise of marriage. She places the damage to her affections at $25,000. Sanborn is the son of wealthy parents and himself possesses considerable property. He is said to have made the acquaintance of the Dolphin girl in a street flirtation. She claims to have letters containing his promise to marry her, though he declares it is all a joke.

NATURAL GAS IS COMING.

THE COAL BARONS AND THE SMOKE NUISANCE TO BE KNOCKED OUT.

A Decision by the Indiana Supreme Court Clears the Way for the Operations of the Chicago Gas Trust—Work Will Be Begun at Once and the Fluid Will Be Here Within Six Months—How It Will Be Brought and Distributed.

Before next summer the Chicago coal dealers will begin to experience the first serious competition they have ever encountered in this city. By that time thousands of feet of natural gas will be pouring into the city from the Indiana gas fields and this gas will be used, the projectors of the scheme believe, as a substitute for coal. More important than this is the fact that it is likely to deal a paralyzing blow to the smoke nuisance.

The Gas Trust took up the natural gas proposition at the last stockholders' meeting and a company was organized to pipe the fluid into the city. The first obstacle the company met was a statute forbidding the piping of gas out of the State of Indiana. The gas people fought this to the Supreme Court, which yesterday decided the statute void and unconstitutional.

WORK TO BE BEGUN AT ONCE.

C. N. Fay, President of the Gas Trust, was beaming last evening over the decision and was already busy on the earliest preliminaries of the work.

"We will go to work at once," he said, "and push the construction with the greatest possible speed. By next spring I hope the pipes will be down and the gas will be flowing right into the heart of Chicago."

"What will be the result on the price of coal?"

"You can guess," Mr. Fay replied. "We will come into competition with all kinds of fuel."

"And knock out the smoke nuisance?"

"I think so beyond question."

"How will the gas be distributed?"

"We simply pipe it up from Indiana and deliver it to the various local companies that want it and they distribute it through the city. The pipes are already in our streets—three sets of them' any one set of which can be used for this purpose. There will be no tearing up of pavements and that sort of thing."

WAYS AND MEANS.

The company will hold an early meeting to discuss means of pressing the work. The gas will be brought from Kokomo, Ind., 128 miles away, where the company has 40,000 acres of rich gas lands recently acquired by leases. New pipes will carry the gas beyond the State line till the Hyde Park company's pipes are encountered. They will be the medium from that on to the city. Pumping stations will be erected along the line, and some Indiana towns may be supplied with the fluid, although of course this will only be done to an extent that will not interfere with Chicago's supply. The right of way is already secured through the local companies, and there will be no difficulty in that line.

THE CITY'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Aldermen discussed the probability of natural gas being piped from Indiana to Chicago after the adjournment of the Council last evening. It was the general opinion that the Council under the decision of the Indiana Supreme Court would have the power to greatly reduce the city gas bills, and the gas bills of private consumers as well. The trust can't pipe a cubic foot of natural gas out of Indiana without the consent of the Council, as the city limits extend to the Indiana State line. The trust, of course, wants to supply private consumers and must have an ordinance for piping. This ordinance will not be granted except on conditions favorable to the taxpayers and the city. That was the sentiment among the Aldermen of the better class last evening. Ald. O'Neill said the Gas Trust was in the position now that it must treat with the Council, and in order to be able to do so with advantage it should make large concessions to popular demands. Ald. Dixon held the same view. "The Council," he said, "will have a splendid opportunity of serving the people when this matter comes up, but we should not abandon the idea of gas works controlled by the people through the Municipal Government."

"The effect of the Indiana decision will be to give cheap gas to Chicago," said Ald. Madden. "It will depend on the Aldermen how cheap it will be. The trust has bought the Indiana natural gas field, and unless the gas is used in Chicago the investment will not turn out well. The city ought to drive the hardest kind of a bargain with the monopoly."

TO UTILIZE THE KAKABEKA FALLS.

Project to Build a Manufacturing City Near Port Arthur, Ont.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A business transaction has just been consummated here which involves a gigantic scheme to utilize the water power of the great Kakabeka Falls, situated a few miles from Port Arthur. Deeds have been recorded by which Thomas Marks of Port Arthur conveys to Dr. A. M. Eastman of St. Paul and R. J. Anderson of Minneapolis, representatives of a St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Philadelphia syndicate, the property known as Kakabeka Falls, containing 480 acres, and the water rights to the Kaministiqua River at that point. The river there is 350 feet wide, with a perpendicular fall of over 100 feet, and can be developed to furnish 200,000-horse power.

The new proprietors propose to build up at that point a Canadian Minneapolis. With this end in view, a tract of adjoining property has been secured which will give ample space for a large city. A large amount of capital is behind the promoters, and it is proposed to build there flouring-mills equal to those of Minneapolis for grinding Manitoba wheat; pulp and paper-mills for utilizing the poplar forest adjoining; reduction works for turning the silver ores of the neighboring mines into bullion; blast furnaces, saw-mills, and factories of all descriptions for which a market can be found for an output. Eventually it is intended to use a portion of the power for generating electricity, to be used not only for local purposes, but also to operate the silver mines. The Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway is extending its line two miles into the falls. A branch of three miles will connect the Canadian Pacific with the new city.

MARRIAGE OF A YOUNG DUTCH COUPLE.

The Eloping Pair from Amsterdam Wedded in Court at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A notable marriage occurred in the Probate Court this morning. The affair was the wedding of Cornelius Overwater and Bertha Weber, the young couple who eloped from Amsterdam and were arrested in this city. There was no grand wedding march or frosted, bilious colored wedding cake, or such usual accompaniments of marriages to grace the ceremony. It was only the simple joining together of two honest young people who would have married long ago had they been allowed to do so. The license was issued on the affidavits of the young man and the young woman that she was a resident of the State of Ohio. The ceremony was held in the bridal chamber of the Probate tribunal, which, on some occasions, has been used for the examination of lunatics. The bridal procession was quite an imposing one and swept through the corridors of the courthouse, presenting a strange appearance. There were any number of old ladies and young ladies and a number of gentlemen, all of Hollandish descent, who have taken a deep interest in the affairs of the couple.

MARRIED TO EX-SECRETARY BAYARD.

Miss Mary Clymer Becomes the Bride of the Distinguished Statesman—The Guests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Mary Willing Clymer to ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard was solemnized at 1 o'clock today at the Clymer mansion, corner of H street and Connecticut avenue. The invitations were limited to relatives and the friends of the groom. Mrs. Bancroft Davis, wife of Judge Bancroft Davis, received the guests. She wore a gown of French gray silk. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Clymer, mother of the bride, in a gown of black silk with soft lace fichu about the throat, entered the parlor on the arm of Secretary Bayard. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. Shubrick Clymer of Boston, and was met at the chancel rail by the groom. The Rev. Dr. Douglas of St. John's Episcopal Church officiated. The bride's gown was a beautiful one of white India crêpe, which fell in soft graceful folds under the long tulle veil. The bodice was square neck with a vest outlined in Venetian point. A spray of orange blossoms was fastened on the left of the corsage and the sleeves were full at the top in leg of mutton fashion. Mr. Bayard wore a black Prince Albert coat with light trousers. A boutonnière of parma violets adorned the lapel of his coat. Behind the bride and groom during the ceremony stood Master George Clymer, the little son of Mr. Shubrick Clymer, who held a rare old fan of point lace which had been carried by the bride's grandmother upon the occasion of her own marriage. Clustered around the bridal party were the Misses Bayard and Mrs. Warren of Boston, daughters of the groom, Mr. Thomas Bayard Jr. of Yale, Mrs. Levi Bird, and Mrs. Benoin Lockwood of New York. The sisters of ex-Secretary Bayard were also present and wore black silk gowns. At the conclusion of the ceremony the friends pressed forward to offer their congratulations, after which ex-President Cleveland escorted the bride to the dining-room, where a wedding breakfast was spread. Mrs. Cleveland followed on the arm of the groom and wore a gown of tan color camel's hair cloth with white figures interwoven, deep Vandyke points of lace extending down from the throat, while similar points of lace extended upwards from the belt and fastened in the side seams defining the bust. A sash of black velvet ribbon and small stylish black bonnet completed the costume. Mrs. Fairchild, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, wore French gray silk striped with black. Mrs. Dickinson, wife of the ex-Postmaster General, wore a black lace gown trimmed with black moire ribbon.

At half-past 1 o'clock ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, after witnessing the ceremony of cutting the bride's cake, made their adieu to the company and started to leave the house. When they appeared at the doorway a hearty cheer went up from the crowd assembled on the sidewalk.

Among the other guests present were George Bancroft, who escorted Mrs. Clymer into the dining-room, Mr. and Mrs. John Bancroft, Judge and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, Justice Lamar, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson of Delaware, Gen. Henry H. Lewis, grand-nephew of Gen. Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard left at 4 o'clock on their wedding trip.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard and his bride, accompanied by ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, and ex-Postmaster Dickinson, arrived in a special car at Jersey City at half-past 10 o'clock tonight. The party left Washington at ten minutes after 4 o'clock today. Carriages were awaiting them at the Pennsylvania depot. Ex-Secretary Bayard and bride were driven to the New York Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for them, and the ex-President and ex-Secretary Fairchild went to their respective homes. Mr. Dickinson went to the Hoffman House.

NEW YORK UNABLE TO RAISE THE MONEY.

The "Herald" Says Gotham Might as Well Give Up the Fight for the Fair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Speaking of the slowness with which subscriptions to the New York guarantee fund of the World's Fair are coming in, the *Herald* of this morning mildly expresses the disgust that is fast growing among the people of the city. The *Herald* says:

In comparison with the fashion in which that World's Fair fund is rolling up the speed of a snail is so rapid that it positively takes our breath away.

There is a curious impression abroad of which the public mind ought to be disabused at once. This fund, fellow-citizens, is for the Columbus Exposition of 1892—that is to say, for the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America; not for an exposition 500 years from now, or for the 1,000th anniversary of that great historic event.

If we were preparing for a celebration in the year 2392 we might congratulate ourselves upon having made a very good start, with a fair prospect of raising the necessary sum in time. We shall not be here, however, on that magnificent occasion, unless the elixir of life turns out to be more effective than it has hitherto been, and therefore leave to our descendants the responsibility of that occasion.

As for the Exhibition of 1892 we must either claim it at once or surrender our rights to that young giant of the West, Chicago, who has pulled out his wallet, plethoric with big bills, and planked it down in guarantee of his good faith. New-Yorkers don't run much to monuments and expositions and such things, and every acre of the park is so precious that we shall probably end by breaking every man on the wheel who votes to tear up one of its grass blades or scrape the moss from one of its rocks. Chicago has no reverence for natural beauties and is enterprising enough to carry the project through if it takes every park she owns. After all New York is the best monument of the Republic and it is itself an exposition of all that is noblest and grandest in modern civilization. Perhaps it is the proud consciousness of these facts which causes us to delay. Let Chicago take the hint and go ahead.

CAME NEAR BEING BURIED ALIVE.

A Supposed Corpse at Vincennes, Ind., Suddenly Shows Signs of Life.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sophia Drain died the morning of the 6th inst. of supposed dropsy. The funeral director was called in to prepare her remains for burial. Yesterday all day the corpse was laid on the cooling board and last night placed in a coffin. This morning the undertaker went to make the final preparations for burial. He examined the remains and found signs of life. The fingers were pliable and the skin had a natural look. The whole frame was limber. Up to late tonight there is as much indication of life as death—in fact, she is in a trance. The undertaker was dismissed and the body taken from the coffin and placed in bed. The undertaker says it is the most peculiar case in his thirty years' experience. The family feel satisfied that life is not extinct.

A New Through Passenger Train.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Another through passenger train is to be added to the service of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. The company has decided to put on a day train, leaving Omaha in the morning and arriving in St. Paul in the evening. No stop-over will be made at Sioux City. The new passenger train will connect with west-bound Union Pacific trains at Columbus, Neb.

Eau Claire's Improvement Bonds.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The order to show cause and for temporary injunction against the city to prevent issuance of $100,000 improvement bonds was vacated today, on the ground stated by Gen. Griffin on behalf of the city—viz.: No notice was given to defendants for application for the order and plaintiffs failed to give security.

ROUGH ON O'SULLIVAN

Damaging Testimony Introduced in the Cronin Trial.

SCHAACK TELLS HIS STORY.

The Ex-Captain Held Several Conversations with the Iceman.

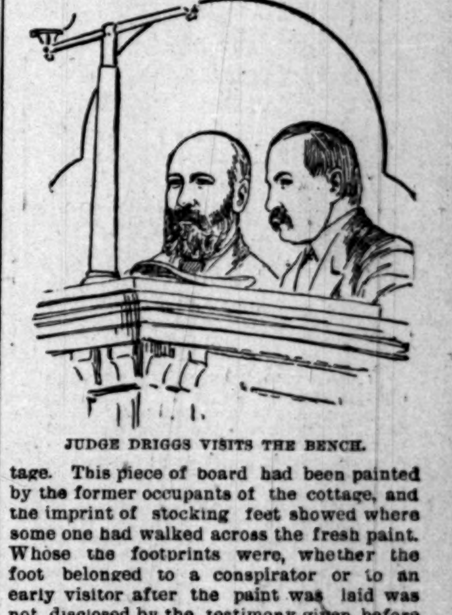
FOOT-PRINTS AT THE COTTAGE.

A Section of the Flooring Is Exhibited to the Twelve Jurors.

THE STORY TOLD BY MILKMAN MERTES.

Judge-elect George R. Driggs took his initial plunge in the sea of judicial trouble yesterday. The experience was purely amateur, but its result cannot but be beneficial to the future dispenser of the decrees of the blind goddess. Mr. Driggs occupied for awhile a chair beside Judge McConnell during the afternoon session of the Cronin trial, and a better day for the study of a great criminal trial could hardly have been selected.

Chief of Police Hubbard, ex-Capt. Michael J. Schaack, and acting Capt. Herman Schuettler were the principal witnesses examined yesterday, and the result of their united efforts as disclosed in court was a piece of plank about one foot and a half square, chopped out of the floor of the Carlson cottage.



JUDGE DRIGGS VISITS THE BENCH.

This piece of board had been painted by the former occupants of the cottage, and the imprint of stocking feet showed where some one had walked across the fresh paint. Whose the footprints were, whether the foot belonged to a conspirator or to an early visitor after the paint was laid was not disclosed by the testimony given before Judge McConnell and Judge-elect Driggs. That the wood had been sawed by the police, and that the job had been neatly done, was, however, apparent and sworn to with all due formality.

Prior to the appearance of the police in the witness-chair Milkman Mertes gave his testimony. The witness, whose imperfect knowledge of English served him in good stead many times during his cross-examination, testified that the night of May 4 he was passing the Carlson cottage when he saw a horse and buggy stop in front of that place. A tall man jumped from the buggy, ran up the steps of the cottage, fumbled in his pockets for a bunch of keys, with one of which he opened the door, and then entered the cottage, stepping with his left foot first. The man wore a brown overcoat, had stooping shoulders, and dark hair. All these details came under the observation of the milkman, while at the same time he stood staring full in the eyes of the other man, who remained in the buggy, who stared in return at the milkman for five minutes, then whipped up his horse and drove away. Mr. Mertes identified John Kunze, one of the defendants, as the driver of the buggy, and Dan Coughlin as the man who entered the cottage.

The identification of the trunk is a subject whereon the defense has apparently concluded to make a big fight. From the moment when Theel, the German hunter, saw it on the Sulzer road, down to the time of its being carried into court by Kickham Scanlan and Officer Hutchinson, its record has been shown. To do so, however, has cost the prosecution no end of trouble and worry, and an identification that was made by Coroner Hertz yesterday morning would seem to preclude the idea that the defense will accept unchallenged the testimony of witnesses who simply saw the trunk four months ago and then swear to it in court without more than a cursory examination of it.

Mr. Hertz was asked by Lawyer Forrest, "Is that the trunk?"

The witness dug into the cotton batting which half filled the trunk, laid aside the broken pail, and minutely examined the blood stains on the inside of the affair before replying. Even then he declined to give a positive answer, declaring that it resembled the one he had seen. Mr. Forrest was inexorable. An absolute affirmative or an absolute negative was all that he would take.



FOOTPRINTS FROM THE FLOOR OF THE CARLSON COTTAGE.

Again the examining process was resumed, and after repeated questions a flat-footed affirmative was forthcoming.

Once again P. O'Sullivan was the target for a shot from the witness chair that struck home. Detective Murray of the Pinkerton agency, who had been called upon by Mr. Conklin the day after Cronin's disappearance, told of a conversation with the iceman that showed the suspect in anything but a favorable light. It was a simple matter whereon the iceman had conversed with the detective, but in the light of more recent statements of the former it assumed ominous magnitude. The iceman told of the contract with Cronin, and said that he had met Justice Mahoney of Lake View at the Chicago City Hall, and there first broached to him the question of an introduction to Cronin.

Conversations with the iceman were also repeated by ex-Capt. Schaack, none of which coincided with the suspect's later declarations. In the examination of the witness a connection between Sullivan, Coughlin, and Kunze was also established.

Chief Hubbard and Acting Capt. Schuettler occupied the witness chair the greater part of the afternoon, their testimony being mainly in the direction of identifying the

lock and key of the trunk itself and a piece of board dug out of the Carlson cottage.

CORONER HERTZ ON THE STAND.

He Testifies as to the Identification of the Trunk Which Held the Body.

Coroner Henry F. Hertz was the first witness called in the Cronin trial yesterday and examined by Mr. Longenecker.

Mr. Hertz remembered the inquest conducted by him, which began in the latter part of May and lasted several days. The trunk during the investigation had been brought to the Coroner's private office in the County Building. It was taken into Judge Williamson's court the first day of the inquest and after the hearing was concluded was given over to the Police Department for safekeeping.


CORONER HERTZ.

Here the witness was asked to examine the trunk (it having been brought into the court-room). This Mr. Hertz did, and in reply to Mr. Longenecker's questions said at the time it was brought to his private office there was a lot of cotton batting and a pail in it. The witness also noticed the bloodstains.

Q.—What about this hasp? A.—I remember that at the time we were going to open the trunk there was some difficulty in getting it open; I think that the lock was fastened to this (indicating).

Q.—Do you know what became of the lock? A.—The lock was opened with a key, and that key was in the hands of Police Captain Schaack and was retained by him as the Captain of the police force.

Q.—What about the lock; was it taken off, or left on? A.—It was taken off, I think.

Q.—Did you see it unlocked with that key? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is this the trunk that was up there? A.—That depends upon where you got this trunk from.

Q.—If that is the trunk that was there it is the trunk? A.—The trunk that was there was in every particular identical to this, if this is the trunk by me handed over to the Chief of Police, then it is the trunk that was there.

The State's Attorney—Take the witness.

Mr. Forrest conducted the cross-examination. He questioned the witness concerning the exact date of the inquest, and retold the story of how it came into his possession. Of his own knowl-


CAPT. SCHAACK AND CHIEF HUBBARD.

edge Mr. Hertz did not know where the police got the trunk. Mr. Forrest questioned the witness at length as to how many times the trunk was brought into the court-room where the inquest was held, but Mr. Hertz only remembered the once testified to on direct examination. Mr. Hertz then identified the trunk again in the same language he used on direct examination.

Q.—How do you identify it. A.—By all the spots here (indicating); by this break (indicating). You will find by the break here on the cover (indicating. The Coroner then carefully examined the trunk all over and continued his reply.) I should say that it seems to me utterly impossible to make a trunk by any action that would look like—that would look as much like the trunk in the court-room during the inquest as this does.

Q.—Now, is this the trunk? A.—This is the trunk.

The State's Attorney—Do you not remember having your attention called to this strip by Mr. Hynes, and noticing a dent in your room? Was this before or after it was taken up to the court-room? A.—Yes, sir; that is true. Such words were spoken and my attention was called to it.

Mr. Wing—I object to the leading question, your Honor.

The State's Attorney—I supposed you would not object to anything that would tend to identify the trunk. You say you are anxious to have it identified.

COUGHLIN AND KUNZE IDENTIFIED.

Milkman Mertes Saw the Suspects at the Carlson Cottage the Night of May 4.

William Mertes was called on behalf of the State and examined by the State's Attorney. Mr. Mertes said he lived near the Carlson cottage and his business was that of a milkman.

Q.—Do you remember the night of May 4? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you state now what you saw on that occasion—that night—that is, if you saw anything unusual? A.—Yes, sir; I did. The evening of May 4 at about 8:30 o'clock, when I was about one-half block north of the Carlson cottage on Ashland avenue, I saw a buggy coming up from south to north, and when I got to about fifty or seventy-five feet from the Carlson cottage the buggy was in front of the cottage, and it stopped. One of the fellows got out of the buggy and went up to the front gate, and went through it, and up the front steps. It looked to me as though he had some key or something like that in his hand, for he opened the door himself. As soon as that fellow stepped in, with the left foot, the other fellow that was sitting in the buggy turned the horse around at once and got away just as quick as he could do it. I did not take any notice of that fellow that went into the house to see whether he had a hat on or a cap, but I noticed he had on a dark brown overcoat. He had cuffs, and it looked as though he had a dark-brown coat. As soon as that fellow that was in the buggy turned his horse to go away I could see his face better. There was gaslight on the corner, and it was light, and I could see his face.

Q.—How near were you to him at that time? A.—O, just from the street to the sidewalk, as I was near the Carlson cottage.

Q.—How near were you to the other man that went up the steps? A.—Just as near. Right near the side of the house. I stood still there for a short time.

Q.—What kind of a horse was that they had?



THE EFFECT OF SCHAACK'S TESTIMONY ON THE DEFENSE.

A.—It was a dark brown horse; a short-legged, dark brown horse. It had a small white face. It was a top buggy.

Q.—How old a looking man was it that was in the buggy? A.—The one that was in the buggy looked as if he was about 20 years old. He had no mustache—and a smooth face—a long, smooth face, and a broad forehead. It was a large fellow who went into the house. He was a broad-backed fellow and had high shoulders.

Q.—What time was this? A.—It was about 8:30 o'clock. I was going south to the grocery store. I saw them driving north and stop in front of the cottage. When they stopped I was about seventy-five feet away. I went on walking towards them.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—I went south to the grocery store on the corner of Ashland avenue. I was there about half an hour.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I came back again, and when I was about half a block from the cottage I heard somebody nailing in the cottage, as if they were nailing boards together.

Q.—Did you see any one in the cottage at that time? A.—I didn't see any one, but I heard some noise in the house, and I heard that nailing right along. There was a small light in the house, as as if they were going to use it all night. That is how it looked to me.

Q.—Did you ever see these parties since you saw them driving up there? A.—Yes; to that place; yes, sir.

Q.—Do you see them now? A.—Yes, sir. That one (indicating Kunze) was the one that was driving the wagon, and that big one there (indicating Coughlin), that looks like the fellow that was going into the house.

Mr. Longenecker—The next one to the right of O'Sullivan? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Daniel Coughlin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the one in the rocking chair is Kunze? A.—Yes.

Q.—These are the men you saw there at 8:30 o'clock? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which one went up the steps? A.—The big one.

Q.—And which one drove the wagon away? A.—That young one.

MR. WING CROSS-EXAMINES.

Mr. Mertes' Memory Put to Severe Tests—Kunze at the Cottage.

Mr. Wing, who conducted the cross-examination of Mr. Mertes, first elicited the facts that the witness was born in Germany and had lived in America for about ten years. His house is about two blocks northwest of the Carlson cottage. Mr. Mertes said he sold his milk himself, delivering it at the houses of his customers.

Q.—That is what you were engaged in May 4? A.—Yes, sir. I have been following that business two years.

Q.—Did you collect any money that day? A.—Yes, sir; I did.

Q.—Was there anything about your own business, or your own life, or appearance in your home that would make that day different from any other day that you can think of? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You remember the 4th of May pretty well? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What kind of weather was it? A.—It was darklike.

Q.—There was some rain falling as you went down to the grocery store, was there not? A.—That was the day before. It was not raining at the time I went to the grocery store, and after I went back I wasn't out at all. I don't think it was raining. It was a clear night.

Q.—Didn't you state that you thought it was


O'SULLIVAN DURING SCHAACK'S TESTIMONY.

raining that night? A.—Well, it was kind of dark weather.

Q.—There were no stars shining nor moon: it was cloudy and had every appearance of rain, didn't it? A.—The stars were shining and I don't think there were any clouds.

Q.—There was no appearance of rain then? A.—No, I don't think.

Q.—It was a clear, bright night? A.—I guess so.

Q.—What did you go out for? A.—To buy some oil.

Q.—Who kept the store where you got the oil? A.—Mr. Fries.

Q.—Is it a store that you trade at a good deal? A.—Yes, sir; I trade there every day and I always pay cash.

Q.—Who was in the store? A.—An old man and an old lady.

Q.—Do both of them commonly remain in the store and wait on customers? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What talk did you have with the groceryman? A.—We talked about our business affairs. I talked to him about his business and he asked me about mine.

Q.—Do you remember going into that store May 2? A.—Every day. There was no day that I did not go in.

Q.—Was there anything happened the 4th that was different to any other day? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What day of the week was the 2d? A.—Saturday was the 4th, Friday was the 3d, and Thursday was the 2d. There is no mistake of that. Nobody can make me mistaken on that. [Much laughter.] If I am here to swear I will swear by God what is right about it. [Much laughter.]

The Court (severely)—Do not talk that way; do not use any such expressions as that in this court-room.

Q.—I will ask you to tell this jury how you are able to fix the time as Saturday, May 4, as the day you and the two men drove up to the cottage? A.—It was when I went to the grocery store. The lady asked me if I had heard about Dr. Cronin that had got killed in Carlson's cottage. I said: "How the devil did that man get killed? That must be the night I saw the two men get out of the buggy, and then when I got back again I heard some nailing in the house as if they were nailing boards together; that must be the night"; and I figured it up from that time and found it was the same date.

Q.—How did you figure it up? A.—I told the grocery lady, "That is about three weeks ago from now." I figured it up that way. "By gosh," I says, "That was the night I came here." "That was exactly about three weeks," she said. The lady said she could remember it was Saturday. I then said: "It is about three weeks ago." That is the way I figured it out.

Q.—From the time you saw these two men drive to the cottage until you heard of the finding of the body your attention had not been called to the matter at all? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you read the English papers? A.—I do not read the papers at all.

Q.—When did you first hear that Dr. Cronin had disappeared? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—What is the first thing you heard about the case? The finding of the body in the catchbasin? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember the date that they found the body? A.—I do not remember the day. I believe it was a Monday when I heard of it


MR. FORREST TRIES TO ENTERTAIN KUNZE.

when that lady told me. I do not know what day of the month it was. It was in June.

Q.—Whom next did you talk with about the matter? A.—I talked to my wife; I told her what I knew about it.

Q.—You talked with everybody since that time, have you not? A.—To those people in my house.

Q.—Reporters have come there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, what sort of a horse was that you saw? A.—A short-legged, dark-brown horse, with white face; weighed about 1,100 pounds, I calculate. It was a big pony.

Q.—Did you stop and look at that horse? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where was the horse when you stopped to look at it? A.—Just across the ditch from the Carlson cottage.

Q.—In front of the Carlson cottage? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you put your hand on the horse? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you say anything to the party holding the horse? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you notice the conveyance, the vehicle, or the buggy? Well, I know it was a top buggy. The top was up, but the curtains were off. I saw the man sitting there holding the horse. The back curtain was hanging down.

Q.—Whereabouts did you stand when you looked at it? A.—I just stood across the street from the buggy.

Q.—Right against the horse? A.—Yes, right against the horse.

Q.—And the man sitting in the buggy, with the back curtain down, you could distinctly see, could you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you see into the buggy so distinctly as to be able to see his form? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you see him perfectly plain? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you swear that this is the same boy here (indicating Kunze)? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Haven't you said that you could not identify that boy, but that it was a boy about the same size and height? A.—Yes, sir.

The State's Attorney—Did you understand that question? A.—Didn't he say would I be sure as to his face that I saw? I said, "Yes, I would swear to it."

Mr. Wing—You say you saw the man's face that was sitting in the buggy? A.—I did, distinctly.

Q.—You saw the color of his eyes and his complexion? A.—Yes.

Q.—About how may feet would you say you were from him? A.—I should say about eight or ten feet.

Q.—Well, how long a time did you look in the man's face as he sat there? A.—About five minutes.

Q.—And what was he doing. A.—He took a sharp look at me. I never saw a man take as sharp a look at a man as he did at me, and that is why I took a sharp look at him.

Q.—Will you swear to the jury that he sat in the buggy and looked into your face for five minutes? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you were looking at him all the time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And he sat still all the while? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the horse stood still? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When did you first tell any one that this boy here was the boy you saw in the buggy. A.—As soon as I saw his photograph. Lieut. Schuettler had two pictures of him, and as soon as I saw the picture I said, "By G—d, that is the man that drove the buggy."

Q.—After that did you see him—were you brought before the boy? A.—Yes, sir, in the station.

Q.—Who took you there? A.—I do not know the name of the detective. He came to my house for me and I walked down with him.

Q.—And when you got there whom did you see? A.—I didn't see anything of him: I didn't see anything except the detective and those other fellows in the station.

Q.—Did you see Kunze there? A.—No, I did not see him the first time.

Q.—Did you make two visits to the station before you saw him. A.—No; I was told to keep quiet.

Q.—Mr. Wing (interrupting)—I am asking you where you first saw Kunze. Was it at this station and at this visit? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long did you have to wait there before you saw him? A.—I was there for about half an hour.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—I was standing around and keeping quiet and some officers were writing.

Q.—And then they brought Kunze to you? A.—No.

Q.—Well, who brought him in? A.—A strong, heavy fellow from the station.

Q.—When they brought him in you saw him alone at once, didn't you? A.—No, sir; there were people with him at the time.

Q.—Well, you had already seen his picture, had you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Well, was there any one in the room that looked like that picture except him? A.—No, sir; no one but Kunze.

Q.—Well, how many were in the room? A.—I believe there were five of them.

MERTES TOLD MANY FALSEHOODS.

He Did Not Fancy Mr. Wing of the Defense and So Deceived Him.

Mr. Wing continues the cross-examination.

Q.—Was there a man standing next to Kunze? A.—Yes, sir. He was a man that looked a little like Kunze. He was about the size of Kunze and looked much like him. But I could not say that any of the other men looked like Kunze.

Q.—That man looked so much like him that you could hardly tell them apart? A.—O, yes; I could tell him good.

Q.—What did you say to the officer? A.—I said: "It is him all right."

Q.—When did you next see Kunze? Did you see him in any other station or jail? A.—No; only here this morning.

Q.—Where did you see him first this morning? A.—I saw him right here, after I came to testify.

Q.—Did you come right in the room this morning? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did not you see Kunze this morning before you took the chair and the oath? A.—Well, I came in and went to the corner there——

Q.—Did you see him before you took the witness stand? A.—Yes, sir, I did.

A.—So it is the second time you have seen him! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—After you were at the police station did you tell anybody—I do not mean any detectives or officers that are interested in this case—but did you tell any reputable citizen in the neighborhood that you identified Kunze as the man that drove the buggy?

Mr. Hynes—I object to that statement about detectives "that are interested in this case" and "reputable citizens."

The Court—I think it is objectionable.

Mr. Wing (to the witness)—Will you tell me of any reputable citizen in the neighborhood whom you told that you had picked out this boy as the man you saw there? A.—Yes, a fellow named Mike Schneider, who lives across from Racine avenue.

Q.—When did you talk to him? A.—The day after I saw Kunze. I told him that I picked


JUDGE WING DISPLAYS UNUSUAL ENERGY.

Kunze out and identified him for certain and was sure Kunze was the man I had seen.

Q.—What other reputable men did you ever tell it to? A.—Well, a fellow that was living in my house named William Mayor; I told him.

Q.—Can you name another man to whom you made this statement? A.—I do not know what every man's name is.

Q.—You say that you saw a man get out of that vehicle? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long after he got out was it before the carriage drove away? A.—Just the time that I was walking, about seventy-five feet away to the house. The buggy stopped and then the fellow got out and went up the steps——

Q.—But the other fellow drove away. I thought you said the buggy turned around? A.—Yes, sir; after the fellow went in the house. The buggy did not turn around until that fellow had stepped in with his left foot. The buggy then turned south; it was the same direction I was going.

Q.—Did the man who went into the cottage close the door carefully behind him? A.—Yes, sir; I heard the latch snap as the door closed.

Q.—You made a tolerably pretty clear examination then? A.—Pretty good.

Q.—Did you see the color of the hair of the man that went into the cottage? A.—Yes, sir. It was black; more black than blonde.

Q.—Did he have any whiskers? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What kind of a hat did he have? A.—I do not know; I did not take any notice.

Q.—Well, did you look at his hair? A.—Yes, sir, I saw his hair behind, and his coat.

Q.—What sort of a coat did he have? A.—He had a dark brown overcoat.

Q.—And that is the man who is here—Daniel Coughlin? Yes, sir.

Q.—And you are just as sure of him as you are of Kunze? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was the color of his pants? A.—I believe he had on black pants; I am not sure of that. I am sure that he had a dark brown overcoat on. I saw him get out of the buggy.

Q.—Did he go up the steps fast or slow? A.—Fast; he ran up.

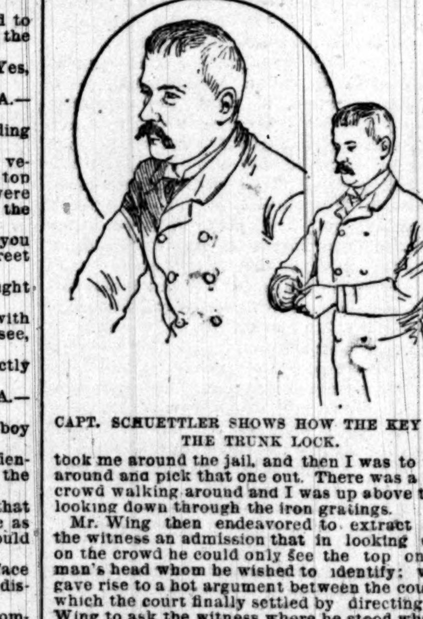
Q.—Did he seem to have any difficulty in getting in? A.—Yes, sir; I should say he was there about eight minutes before he got the door open.

Q.—When did you see Daniel Coughlin after that? A.—Up in the County Jail. I saw him about noon one day.

Q.—What was he doing when you saw him? A.—He was walking around in the County Jail; I don't know who took me in there. I never saw the men before or since. I believe he was an officer. I don't know his name. They brought me down from the court-room when I was before the jury. I believe it was the third time I was before the jury.

Q.—You had been sworn three times before you saw Daniel Coughlin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did somebody ask you to go into the jail? Did somebody say: "Come into the jail"? A.—Yes, sir; but I don't know who that was. He went down with me to the County Jail and then he gave an order to the fellow in the County Jail, and then that man took the order and gave it to another man, and that man took me around. He


CAPT. SCHUETTLER SHOWS HOW THE KEY FITS THE TRUNK LOCK.

took me around the jail, and then I was to walk around and pick that one out. There was a large crowd walking around and I was up above them, looking down through the iron gratings.

Mr. Wing then endeavored to extract from the witness an admission that in looking down on the crowd he could only see the top on the man's head whom he wished to identify; which gave rise to a hot argument between the counsel, which the court finally settled by directing Mr. Wing to ask the witness where he stood when he saw the man.

Mr Wing—Where were you standing when he was pointed out to you?

This brought Mr. Longenecker to his feet again with an objection that Mr. Wing was assuming that the man was pointed out, and Mr. Wing modified his question to: "Where were you standing?" A.—We went down in the County Jail and then I was walking around where all these fellows were locked in and I asked the officer what all these fellows were in for, and he said they had all done something; and then he walked up with me into the gangway and we looked at these fellows that were walking around below, two and two together.

Mr. Wing (to witness)—Isn't it true that when this man was pointed out to you your feet were both higher than his head? A.—Yes, sir; I was up higher.

Q. (sarcastically)—The State's Attorney can't make you change that, can he? Now, sir, didn't you tell me at your house that when Dan Coughlin was pointed out to you his face was towards you and you could not recognize him at all, and he was smoking, and they turned him around; isn't that the truth? A.—He was smoking a cigar.

Q.—And they turned him around to enable you to get a chance to look at his back—and didn't you say that his shoulders looked like the shoulders of the man who went into the cottage? A.—I said his shoulders and back were exactly like those of the man that went in.

Q.—Didn't you say you could not pick him out from looking at his face? A.—No, sir, I couldn't pick him out from his face.

Q.—Didn't you state when his shoulders were shown you that his shoulders looked like the shoulders of the man who went into the cottage? A.—His shoulders and the size of the man were exactly the same as those of the man who went into the house.

Q.—And didn't you tell me right at your own house that you could not swear that Dan Coughlin was the man that went into that cottage? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Was it the truth? A. (endeavoring to explain amidst the interruptions of counsel)—I didn't want to be bothered. I wanted to get everybody away from there.

Q.—Did you lie to me or tell me the truth? A.—O, I lied to you, yes, sir. [Great laughter.]

The Court (severely)—I have spoken freely of the continued demonstrations of amusement that have taken place here, and a few more such exhibitions will result in decided action on the part of the court. Only one or two more such demonstrations will be needed for me to clear the court, not only of the actual offenders, but of all persons not absolutely connected with this proceeding.

Mr. Wing (continuing)—Then you told me you hadn't a good chance to see the man in the back—when you told me that, and that you could not pick him out, that was a lie, too, wasn't it? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hynes—I submit that Mr. Wing has been guilty of a gross impropriety in assuming that this witness has made a statement in reference to Coughlin when he has not.

Mr. Wing—I spoke in reference to Kunze. (To the witness)—Did you lie to me about Kunze? A.—Yes. I was not ready to tell you anything about it.

Q.—How many other people have you lied to about this case? A.—Well, I don't know. You see there were so many that wanted to hear about this matter.

Q.—Didn't I come to you and state to you that I found your name on the back of the indictment, and present the indictment to you and ask you to tell me what you knew about the case, and what you testified to? A.—Yes, sir, you did.

Mr. Wing (indignantly)—And you now state that you deliberately lied to me there? A (calmly)—Yes. I was told to.

Q.—Who told you? Did the officers of justice tell you to lie to me? (Hotly)—Who, if anybody, told you to lie to me in that way? A.—I got orders from Capt. Schuettler.

Q.—To lie? A.—No; that I was not to say what I knew about it to any one.

Q.—So you took that as directions to lie, and commenced lying about it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many different people did you lie to about this matter besides me? A great number? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Hynes—I object to his asking questions of that character.

The Court—He has already explained what his instructions were and why he made misstatements.

Q.—Did you lie to me about the weather, too? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And lied to me about the umbrella? A.—Yes, sir, that night that you asked me.

Q.—You told me that it was rainy that night, and that you carried an umbrella, did you not? A.—Yes, sir; I did not like to tell fellows all I knew; I did not like to have them there.

Q.—Did I not take the indictment out and show you your name on the back of it and tell you that I was the lawyer for Coughlin, the detective? A.—You did not say that the first time.

Q.—Did I not the first thing show you your name on the back of the indictment and tell you what my business was? A.—You said: "Mr. Mertes, we are coming here to find out what you know about this case, we got sent here from the court," and I had orders to tell nobody about it, except the people here in the court.

Mr. Wing—That is all.

OFFICER LORCH FINDS THE KEY.

He Picks It Up in the Blood-Besmeared Carlson Cottage.

Officer G. J. Lorch of the Larrabee Street Station was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Longenecker. He said he had been detailed on the Cronin case May 23—the day the body was found—and reported at the Lake View police station for duty. He went with Officers Chamberson, Hiott, and Jacobs to the Carlson cottage and made a thorough examination. On the floor in the front room he found a key with paint on it, which he took to the station and delivered to Capt. Schuettler or to Capt. Wing, he forgot which. He tried the key in the lock of the trunk that had been found in the ditch, and it locked and unlocked it. The lock on the trunk was bent a little and it required a certain kind of a twist to make the key work. When found the key was lying under the washstand. The paint on it was similar to the paint on the floor of the cottage. Witness then described the furniture in the cottage and also the bloodstains on the wall and on the steps leading down to the sidewalk.

On the cross-examination the witness went over the whole matter testified to on the direct, and told the same story.

During the examination Mr. Longenecker said: I desire to call the attention of the court to the fact that some of the paint on this key attached to the lock has been rubbed off by the handling. Now, I have not offered it in evidence, and I suggest that it should not be handled, as I am particular that the jury should have a chance to look at those paint spots.

Mr. Hynes—We do not insinuate, of course, your Honor, that it is intentionally done, but it is doubtless done by careless handling.

A few minutes later Mr. Longenecker once more interrupted—If your Honor please, Mr. Forrest is making a drawing of that key, and I object to it.

Mr. Hynes—The honorable gentleman says he does not propose to make a duplicate of it, and of course we believe him.

Mr. Forrest—O, I promise not to make a duplicate of it, but I promise you a story that will interest you.

Mr. Hynes—O, we expect lots of stories that are interesting.

Mr. Forrest—It will not come from the Clan-na-Gael, either.

The State's Attorney—No, but it will probably come from the counsel for the Clan-na-Gael.

Mr. Forrest—You are touchy about that key.

Mr. Hynes—Yes, we are touchy about every touch of yours.

Officer Lorch then went on to describe finding a bunch of cotton in the cellar of the cottage, which had spots that he thought were blood or paint on it. He could not tell exactly which. This he gave to Capt. Schaack and had not seen it since. After again identifying the key that he found on the floor of the cottage he was allowed to go.

MORE OF O'SULLIVAN'S CONTRACT.

Supt. Frank Murray Gives His Conversation with the Iceman.

Frank Murray, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, was sworn and then examined by Judge Longenecker. He was called upon by Mr. Conklin May 5.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went to his house and talked with Mrs. Conklin and then went to O'Sullivan's house and brought him to Conklin's residence.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with O'Sullivan at that house? A.—I did, sir. I was admitted by a lady, and I asked for him and he was out in the yard, I think. He came in presently, and I told him I wanted to talk with him privately. We adjourned to his room on the right of the house, and I sat down and talked with him. I asked him quite a number of questions, whether he had been at Conklin's house the evening before, and if he had a white horse and a top buggy, etc. He said that he had not been there, and that he did not own a white horse, and I think he said further that he had not been out of his house the night before, and could not have been at Mr. Conklin's residence. He then related the matter of the contract he had with the doctor.

Q.—Did you speak to him about some one having come over from his place for a doctor? A.—I did, sir. He said he had not sent anybody to the doctor's residence. I then asked him about the contract. He stated that he was downtown one day near the City-Hall and there met Justice Mahoney. In conversation with him he asked him whom he knew to be a good doctor. He answered Dr. Cronin. He asked him if he would go with him to Dr. Cronin's office, and Mahoney said yes and went with him. At the office he stated the matter of the contract and who was there, describing a tall man with sandy complexion whom he saw there, and some other man whom he could not describe, but who was there when they entered the doctor's office.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Donahoe.

Q.—Mr. O'Sullivan told you Justice Mahoney was with him when he made that contract, did he not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In that conversation did not O'Sullivan say that he met Justice Mahoney in Cook's Hall, Lake View, and then went down to the doctor's office? A.—No, sir; he did not.

Q.—When O'Sullivan came out of Conklin's house on the sidewalk didn't he take a street-car and go north and you go down to your place of business? A.—I stood on the sidewalk with him some little time, talking, and then bade him good-by, and he went his way and I went mine.

The court made an order that the lock and key attached be handed to Clerk Lee, to be locked in his private drawer for safe-keeping, and a recess was then taken till 2 o'clock.

SCHAACK TALKS WITH O'SULLIVAN.

What the Iceman Told the Ex-Police Captain About His Movements.

Ex-Captain of Police Michael J. Schaack, the first witness called in the afternoon, was examined by Mr. Hynes on behalf of the prosecution.

Q.—I will ask you, Capt. Schaack, whether you at any time had a talk with P. O'Sullivan, one of the defendants in this case? A.—I did, May 28, 1889. I had had a short conversation with him before—May 8—at the corner of Lincoln and Webster avenues.

Q.—State that conversation as well as you recollect it. A.—Well, that one was short. I met O'Sullivan and asked him about Dr. Cronin. He said that he had hired the doctor, and told me where he had mdae his acquaintance.

Q.—Where did he say he made his acquaintance? A.—At Cook's Hall, Nos. 501 and 503 Lincoln avenue.

Q.—Was there anything said then by O'Sullivan or you as to Dr. Cronin having been sent for? A.—Yes, I asked him that. He said that neither he nor any of his men sent for the doctor.

Q.—Now, May 28 you had another conversation with him? A.—Yes, sir; at that time I had O'Sullivan call at the station in Lake View: I sent for him. At that conversation I asked him how long he had known Dr. Cronin. He said he had known him for six or seven years. I asked him where he made his acquaintance. He told me then at Cook's Hall. He also said that that was the first time that he spoke to the doctor. There was a meeting held by the Washington Literary Club.

Q.—At what time did he say he made his acquaintance to speak to him? A.—That was about two weeks before the spring election. That would bring it to the latter part of last March.

Q.—What further was said about that? A.—He said there was a meeting there of that society, and that he went to visit there. He said that he came late, and when he got there he found somebody at the door, and inside he had to give a rap and password in order to get in. When he got in he found Dr. Cronin in there, and the doctor was then making a speech or giving instructions about the order. He was in there then until it was over, about 10 o'clock. After it was over he said that Justice Mahoney of Lake View introduced the doctor to him (O'Sullivan). They went and had a drink and then parted.

Q.—Who went and took a drink? A.—O'Sullivan, the doctor, and Mr. Mahoney. Probably others, but they were together.

Q.—Who made that statement? A.—O'Sullivan.

Q.—What further do you recall of the conversation? A.—Then I asked O'Sullivan how many members there were present at that meeting. He hesitated at first, and finally he said there were twelve or fifteen. I asked him the names of the members present, and he told me it was against the rules of the society or club to give the names of any members present at any meeting. I asked him what was the purpose of Irish Nationalists, and he said that it was for the benefit of the poor in Ireland. I told him then that if that was all, and it was as harmless as that, then I wanted to know the members, the names of the people present at that meeting. He said then that he had taken an oath not to tell any member who belonged to that society. I told him then that it must be a damnable society if he dare not give away the man that belonged to it.

The Court—I will state to the jury that they are not to consider that at all in any respect as relating to this case.

Q.—What did he reply, Captain? A.—He told me to give him time to think it over; that he would see somebody else first before he would tell. I asked him where he saw the doctor next. He told me the next he saw him was on South Clark street, at the Opera-House Building, in his office. I asked him for what business and he said that he wanted to engage the doctor to attend to his business—that is, in case his men should get hurt, or if they should run over anybody, or in case he should be sued for any damages, that the doctor then would take notes of the case and help him through court. And also that he was sick himself. I asked him then if he ever heard of any of his men having an accident, and he said no. I asked him if he was ever sued for any damages. I asked him if he ever had any doctor hired for this purpose—for the same purpose that he had hired Dr. Cronin for, and he said no. So I asked him what he wanted to hire a doctor for. I asked him, as he had no accident or no occasion for a doctor or anything of the kind, what he wanted to get a doctor for, and he said he thought it was a good thing. Then I asked him further and he said that the doctor then introduced him to a man and they went down and had a drink and departed.

Q.—Before you pass from that topic let me ask you whether anything was said by you to O'Sullivan or by O'Sullivan to you respecting his own doctor's bill. A.—Yes, sir. He said that he had been not well for some time himself and that he was doctoring, and I asked him what doctor he was with, and I am not positive whether it was Dr. Williamson or not, but it was some name like that. I asked him how much it would cost him to doctor in one year and his medicine, and he said about $15; and then I asked him if he had never had an accident or anything of the kind what he wanted to get a doctor for, and then he said he thought it was a good thing.

Q.—Did he say what was the contract price with Dr. Cronin? A.—He said the doctor first wanted $10 a month, but afterwards they made a contract for $50 for the ice season.

Q.—Did you say anything to him on the subject of telephoning? A.—Yes, sir. I asked him if Coughlin did not telephone to him at Lake View some time in April; I don't remember the particular day. He did not answer immediately, but after waiting probably half a minute or so he said: "Yes, Coughlin wanted to see me; he wanted me to leave some ice at his house." I asked him if he had not at any other time telephoned to Officer Coughlin, and immediately he said, "No." I said: "Didn't you telephone Officer Coughlin to come to your house; didn't you telephone him at Chicago Avenue Station?" He then said: "Yes, I did." I said: "What did you want to see Coughlin for?" He replied: "I wanted to speak to him about a man named Kunze." That was the end of the conversation.

Q.—What, if anything, did he say that Coughlin wanted to see him on? A.—Why, the conversation, so far as I remember, was that Coughlin had a conversation, if I remember right, with him, and they talked something about a horse.

Q.—Did you ask him whether or not he was a member of the so-called Clan-na-Gael? A.—Yes, I did ask him that.

Q.—And what did he answer? A.—He said "No." I asked him if he was not a member of the Irish National Brotherhood and he said "Yes." I said then to him. "Don't you know they are Clan-na-Gaels?" He said, "Not as I know of."

Q.—Captain, let me direct your attention to the visit of yours to Lake View Station earlier in May. A.—I was there several times.

Q.—What was your first visit there with reference to that matter? A.—It was Sunday night, May 5, about 9 o'clock or half-past.

Q.—I will ask you whether you saw a trunk there? A.—Yes, sir. I went to the station in company with another gentleman and walked into Capt. Villiers' office and he showed us the trunk.

Q.—Look at this trunk and state to the jury how it compares with the trunk there. (Capt. Schaack minutely examines the trunk.) What do you say as to that? A.—Yes, sir, I saw this trunk there.

Q.—I will ask you if you took anything out of the trunk on that occasion? A.—Yes, sir, I took some cotton batting out of it. It was a piece as big as that (holding up a piece of cotton batting about the size of his thumb). It was saturated with blood all through. It was getting dry. It was soft yet. It was a clot like.

Q.—From what part of the trunk did you take that piece of cotton batting? A.—From a point near the furthest right hand corner, about six inches from the corner. (Indicating the northwest corner as the trunk lay in the court-room.)

Q.—The bottom of the trunk? A.—Yes, sir. The trunk was against the wall and was turned over that way.

Q.—Was it turned over when you got there or did you turn it over? A.—I opened it myself.

Q.—Where was the trunk at that time? A.—It was standing in the Captain's office, in from the main office.

Q.—When you got there state whether the door into that office was open. A.—No, sir, it was not. It was unlocked for me.

Q.—What did you do with the piece of saturated cotton? A.—I took it and wrapped it up in a piece of paper—a piece of newspaper—and put it in my pocket, and had it in my possession until next day, Monday; that was May 6.

Q.—What did you do with it then? A.—I brought it to Dr. Belfield, who has his office in the Opera-House Block. The doctor keeps an office there. I gave it to the lady clerk that attends to the offices—there is an office where there are several doctors.

Q.—Miss Johnson? A.—I think that is her name. I gave it to her to give to Dr. Belfield, with instructions that she must not give it to anybody but this doctor.

Q.—Did you see it subsequently? A.—Yes, sir, I saw it since.

Q.—Where? A.—In the doctor's office.

Q.—Is that the last you have seen of it? A.—Yes, sir, that is about a month ago when I saw it last.

Q.—State whether you ever saw a key in connection with this investigation? A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell what you know about the key? A.—Capt. Schuettler gave me a key as the key belonging to the trunk here.

Q.—When was that given to you? A.—That must have been about May 26.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I had it in my possession until June 4; then I turned the lock and key over to Chief Hubbard.

Q.—In the meantime did you make any use of that key? A.—Yes, sir. Before the Coroner's jury at that time the lock—if you had the lock here I could show it to you—the lock was hanging on the hasp here, and that was shown to the jury, and after they were through I unlocked it again and kept the lock and key in my possession until I turned it over to Chief Hubbard. It was a flat key and one-half of it was covered with yellow paint.

Q.—Did you mark it in any manner for your own identification? A.—At the time when I got it in my possession I marked it. I took a little chip off the paint, off here (indicating handle of key), and I put a kind of a half moon on one side of it.

Q.—I will ask you what you did with the lock and key? A.—On June 5, I think it was, I brought it to Chief Hubbard. I put my writing on the envelope, and by that I identify it now.

Q.—Did you leave the lock on the lid, or was it removed? A.—I took it off there in the presence of the jury, and kept possession of the lock and key until I turned it over to Chief Hubbard.

Q.—Look at the package that I hand you, and state whether you have seen it before, and what it is? A.—(Taking the package) In the first place, here is my writing on the envelope, "Coroner's inquest, June 4, 1889." I identified the lock by this being paint on it here at this corner (indicating). As to the key, there is a little place where I stated I took off the paint. And here you find a little half mark around there, where I marked it.

Q.—Is there any other mark on the lock by which you recollect its identity? A.—This front of the lock here, where the catch goes on, was bent in. Since I had the lock somebody has raised that, I see.

Q.—What do you say as to whether that lock and key is the lock that was taken off the trunk, and the key that opened it? A.—This is the lock that I took off the trunk, and is the key that I got from Capt. Schuettler.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I gave them to Chief Hubbard himself the 5th of June. There is one thing that I forgot.

Q.—What is that? A.—The conversation with O'Sullivan. I asked O'Sullivan where he was May 4.

Q.—O, yes; I meant to ask you about that. Please give us that conversation. A.—I asked him where he was May 4, and he said he was on the ice-wagon all day. I asked him what time he came home in the evening. He said: "About 7 or 7:30 o'clock." He said then that he had his supper and went to bed about 8:30 o'clock, and about 9 some of the men came home, and he got up to let them in and then went back to bed again. I asked him if he was positive he was not away from his house that night. He said that he was positive he was not; that he was in the house all the evening. After he was in the jail here about a day or so he sent for me. I came down to see him, and he told me then that he had forgotten to tell me that he was out of the house that night. He said that he was in the rear of the sheds, but no further.

Mr. Hynes—Take the witness.

SCHAACK ON CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Ex-Captain's Testimony Remains Unshaken—Kunze and Coughlin's Intimacy.

Mr. Forrest cross-examined Capt. Schaack.

Q.—What was the conversation you had with O'Sullivan in which the name of Coughlin was used? A.—It was a conversation at the Chicago Avenue Station. That was when I asked him about Coughlin telephoning to him and he telephoning to Coughlin.

Q.—Did you ask O'Sullivan what that was about? A.—I did, and, as I said before, he said that Coughlin wanted to see him about leaving ice in his house.

Q.—What was the other conversation in which Coughlin's name was used? A.—It was when I asked him whether he did not telephone to Coughlin to come to his house in Lake View. That answer was that he wanted to see Coughlin about a man by the name of Kunze.

Q.—Did he tell you when he wanted to see Coughlin about a man by the name of Kunze? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Had you ever heard of Kunze before the 4th of May? A.—Yes, sir, I knew him.

Q.—Had Coughlin and he been together doing work? A.—They had been doing work against my consent, about the Lynch distillery—the dynamite there.

Q.—So, when you heard Kunze's name mentioned in connection with that of Coughlin you were not surprised were you? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did you ask O'Sullivan what day it was he had this telephone message on which he wanted to speak to Coughlin and see him? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Do you know where Dan Coughlin lived at this time? A.—I know he lived in May street, near North avenue.

Q.—Do you know where Kunze lived last spring? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Do you know how Coughlin made Kunze's acquaintance? A.—I do. It was about the dynamite at the Lynch distillery.

Q.—You introduced him to Coughlin at your office, didn't you? A.—No. I think they met first at Lynch's office.

Q.—Don't you remember that you introduced them in your office? A.—They were together in my office, but whether I introduced them I could not swear.

Q.—Did you know of Kunze and Coughlin going to Peoria together? A.—I understood they went there.

Q.—What for? Was it in connection with the Lynch distillery question? A.—Kunze got up an excitement that he saw a man throw the bomb, and heard the man say he was going to Peoria and he went to Peoria to catch him there; he went there and stirred up a muss at the hotel.

Q.—When did you first see that key which has been shown to you today? A.—I think that was May 26.

Q.—When did you first see the lock? A.—I saw the lock before I saw the key. At the Lake View station. It was hanging to the trunk.

Q.—You did not examine the lock, did you? A.—Yes, I did, I looked at the lock and saw it had been abused and had been kicked and there had been something which knocked it out of shape.

Q.—You did not look at it with a view of identifying it when you saw it in Lake View? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you first see the lock in Lake View? A.—The evening of May 5.

Q.—Where did you get that key, Captain? A.—I got the key from Lieut. Schuettler.

Q.—Did you have a conversation also with Coughlin about this case? Answer yes or no. A.—Yes, that was at the beginning.

Q.—Don't you remember of O'Sullivan saying to you that Dan Coughlin told him to telephone him at the police station if he saw Kunze in Lake View, that he wanted to see him about the Lynch distillery business. Don't you remember O'Sullivan saying that to you in that conversation? A.—No, sir, he did not.

Q.—And don't you remember of laughing when Mr. O'Sullivan explained to you why he telephoned Dan Coughlin? A.—No, sir, there was no laughing about it. I wanted to find out what he wanted of Dan Coughlin.

Q.—Was the Lynch distillery business spoken of at all by O'Sullivan and yourself? A.—No.

Q. (by Mr. Donahoe)—You testified before the Coroner's jury in this case, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I will ask you if you did not say before that jury, in your testimony, speaking of your conversation with O'Sullivan in the jail, in reference to where he was May 4—if you didn't use this language: "He told me that he was out of the yard as far as the shed; that is all the change he made." A.—That is what I say now; there is no difference.

Q. (by Mr. Hynes)—Did you ever hear of P. O'Sullivan in connection with the Lynch distillery? (Objected to and overruled.) A.—O'Sullivan was not mentioned in any conversation about Lynch's distillery or the dynamite throwing.

SUPT. HUBBARD ON THE STAND.

He Identifies Burke as the Man Brought Back from Winnipeg.

George W. Hubbard, General Superintendent of Police, was the next witness. He testified in regard to the trunk having been exhibited at the Coroner's inquest and then placed in care of the police custodian. It contained some soiled cotton batting, a pail, and some blood. Custodian O'Donnell was the only man who had charge of the trunk and he kept it in a vault which he alone could open. It was taken out and shown to the grand jury and then put back in the vault. The next time it was disturbed was when Dr. Belfield and another doctor came to the Chief with an order from the State's Attorney to get some of the specimens from the trunk. He went with them to the vault and the doctors got what they desired and the trunk was again locked up. The Chief identified the trunk in the court-room as the same one he had given over to the custodian to keep. He also testified to the lock and key as the ones he had received from Capt. Schaack and which he had turned over to the State's Attorney.

Q.—Did you ever see Martin Burke, one of these defendants now on trial? A.—I have, sir.

Q.—Where did you first see him? A.—In a jail at Winnipeg, Canada.

Q.—Did you accompany him to Chicago? A.—I did.

Q.—Who had charge of him; who had the requisition papers? A.—Officer John M. Collins.

Q.—You were with the party on their return? A.—I was, sir.

Q.—This defendant, Martin Burke here, is the same Martin Burke that was brought back by Collins at that time? A.—He is, sir; the second man in the row (pointing out Burke).

On the cross-examination Chief Hubbard said he had been at the head of the Department of Police not quite two years; it would be two years next February. He began work on the Cronin case May 5, but did not take control of the work being done until June 14. He knew Dan Coughlin for two or three years, but not personally. He was put under arrest about May 25 or 26.

Q.—Was he kept in charge of officers some time before he was actually arrested, before the warrant was actually served upon him? A.—No, sir, he was locked up. I examined him once or twice before he was taken in charge.

Q.—As the head of the Police Department of Chicago? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the examination was reduced to writing, to shorthand? A.—The last interview was.

Q.—Do you remember that last interview pretty distinctly? A.—I remember some portions of it.

Q.—State that to the jury, please.

Mr. Longenecker—I object.

The Court—That is not cross-examination, and even if they did not object to it I would not allow you to proceed in that way.

Q.—When was this conversation that you say you conducted as the head of the Police Department?

The Court—His examination in chief was simply confined to his having seen Burke in jail at Winnipeg, and the identification of the trunk and lock. Further than that I won't permit the cross-examination.

Q.—I wish to ask one further question. Didn't Dan Coughlin then and there give to you, Chief of Police of this city——

The Court (interrupting) I cannot even permit the question.

Mr. Wing—It is idle then to ask further questions.

The Court—There has not been a word upon the examination in chief about Dan Coughlin.

Q.—Between the time you saw the trunk in the vault at Lake View and the time you saw it in the Coroner's office, you do not know what became of it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When did you next see it? A.—I saw it on three occasions in the Coroner's office during the time the inquest was being held, with one day, say, between each, and after the inquest it was conveyed by two officers under my supervision to the custodian's office in the City Hall, where we keep lost and stolen property. I saw it there on one occasion, and subsequently had it placed in the vault in the custodian's office, as I thought while it would be perfectly safe in the office, it would be equally safe, if not safer, in the vault. When I put it in charge of Custodian O'Donnell I told him to take particular care of it, and he said he would. There are a number of valuable things in the Custodian's office, and some of them we place in the vault.

Q.—You left it there and did not see it again until when? A.—Until I received a note from Judge Longenecker asking me to give Dr. Belfield a piece of the lining of the trunk. The lining was of paper, and I gave him a piece of that, also a piece of cotton batting with a clot of blood on it about the size of a walnut.

Q.—Can you fix the date on which Dr. Belfield presented that request from Mr. Longenecker for a part of the lining of the trunk? A.—It was shortly after I got back from Winnipeg. I went to the vault of the custodian's office and gave him a piece of the lining and a piece of cotton batting. Dr. Belfield, the custodian, and another doctor accompanied me. I knew Mr. Longenecker's writing the moment I saw it, but I did not know the other doctor's name.

Q.—Can you fix the time when you received that lock from Capt. Schaack—when it was turned over to you? A.—Shortly after the close of the Coroner's inquest.

Q.—About the time of the arrest of the other defendants were they all brought before you?

The Court—Do you want that question put for the purpose of getting another exception?

Mr. Wing—I want to know whether Patrick O'Sullivan and Kunze and the other defendants were brought before him as Chief of Police.

The Court—The question is overruled.

CAPT. SCHUETTLER'S DISCOVERIES.

He Found Blood-Stains at the Cottage and Secured the Specimens.

Acting Captain of Police Herman Schuettler, being sworn, was examined by State's Attorney Longenecker.

Schuettler saw the trunk at the Lake View station a few days after it was found and also the day the body was found. The witness visited the Carlson cottage the night of May 22 shortly before midnight. He was accompanied by Capt. Wing. They did not enter the cottage, but went over to O'Sullivan's house and had a talk with the suspect. The next morning the officer returned to the Carlson cottage with Capt. Wing. They also called at the house in the rear—that occupied by the Carlsons. Then old man Carlson and the officers went into the cottage.

Q.—What did you discover there? A.—When I came into the little room—the dining-room—I saw then there was blood on one of the folding doors leading to the parlor, another spot of blood within about two feet and a half of the folding-door—right in the center of the door.

Mr. Wing here made the usual objection in regard to the use of the word "blood" by the witness, and the court permitted it to stand, with the usual caution to the jury not to consider it in the light of expert testimony, but simply as a description.

Q.—What else did you see? A.—On coming into the front parlor I saw the floor and some furniture. (The witness described the furniture.)

Q.—Did you see footprints in the hall and in the bedroom? A.—I saw footprints in the bedroom and in the hall.

Q.—What else did you discover? A.—I discovered paint on the floor, and in some places there was no paint. I discovered what seemed to me to be blood on the south wall and on the floor.

Q.—Describe to the jury what you saw in connection with a crack in the floor. A.—About three feet and a half from the south wall there was a place right alongside of a crack in the floor which had the appearance to me of blood; and also about two feet and a half from the north wall there was a spot on the floor that had the appearance to me of something like blood.

Q.—About how much of the floor did what you supposed to be blood stains cover? A.—There was quite a strip on the floor, and towards the north wall there was a strip about half an inch in width running off about nine inches in length. Some of that was covered with paint, and the substance which looked to me like blood would show again, and then there would be another stripe of paint.

Q.—Did you notice under the paint any places which seemed to be darker than other places? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—How much space did that cover? A.—There were different places. One spot, particularly towards the northeast corner of the room, had the appearance of some dark substance under the paint. There was also a place near the southeast corner of the room which had the appearance of some dark substance underneath the paint. Near that there was some thick paint—I should judge an eighth of an inch thick. Also a little way from the place where the blood was on the wall, in the south part of the room, there was a place where the paint was thick. Right near there there was some light covering of paint and what seemed to be a dark substance underneath that paint.

Q.—How long did you remain there that time? A.—I cut out some pieces of the floor. I staid altogether probably fifteen minutes nearly. I cut out from the hall what I supposed at that time to be bloodstains.

Q.—How many pieces did you cut out? A.—Two pieces. I gave one to Dr. Brandt—a small one—and the other to Dr. Belfield.

Q.—Did you receive a piece of soap from any one? A.—Yes, sir, from Officer Lorch. There was a hair on it. I gave the bar of soap, hair and all, to Dr. Belfield.

Q.—Captain, did you see a certain key? A.—Yes, sir. A key was brought to me, I think, May 23 by Officer Lorch. I was at the Lake View station at the time, and I think Capt. Wing and Officer Hiott were with me.

Q.—What was on the key, if anything? A.—The part which you take in your hand was covered with paint. Capt. Wing and I both examined the key, and we took and tried it in the lock on the trunk that was there at the time. It worked, and we unlocked the lock from the trunk and locked it on again.

Q.—You may state whether or not you ever saw this key (handing witness the key)? A.—Yes, sir; that is the key. (The witness also identified the lock.)

Q.—Will you look at this trunk? When did you first see that trunk? A. (examining the trunk)—I first saw it at the Lake View Station. I next saw it at the East Chicago Avenue Station; next at the court-room of the Coroner's inquest; next in the Coroner's office; next in the City Custodian's office; and then next when I brought it here myself. I brought it first from the Custodian's office to the State's Attorney's office and turned it over to Officer Hutchinson, and saw him put it in the vault down-stairs.

Q.—Did you take out any of the flooring at that place? A.—I did not; but I ordered some taken out.

Q.—Did you ever see these before (handing the witness the boards containing the foot-prints in the paint)? A.—Yes, sir; first at the bed-room of the Carlson cottage, then when it was given to me by Officer Calvelege.

Q.—State now whether those foot-prints were on that floor at the time you saw it in the Carlson cottage. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you take out any of the flooring in the hall? A.—I did not, sir.

Q.—Have you in your possession any of it? A.—Yes, sir; I have the whole flooring of the hall.

Q.—With any footprints on it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You put the officers in charge of the cottage after that, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you see any shutters there—outside window shutters? A.—I did. I took a shutter off from there.

Q.—Where was it brought to? A.—To the grand jury room.

Q.—What was on the shutters, if anything? A.—There were fingermarks of paint of a kind of a darkish yellow—the same color as these footprints—identical to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. Longenecker—I now offer the lock and key in evidence.

Mr. Wing—We wish to enter a general objection.

The Court—I shall now let them go in evidence.

Mr. Wing—We desire the same motion of exclusion with regard to his testimony about the cottage.

The Court—The motion is overruled.

Mr. Wing—We except.

THE OFFICER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Capt. Schuettler in the Hands of Mr. Wing, Who Does Not Finish.

In reply to Mr. Wing's questions on cross-examination Officer Schuettler said he had never been on the St. Louis police force, but was formerly a North Side street-car conductor.

Q.—What was the condition of the paint in the Carlson cottage the day you went down there—fresh or dry? A.—It looked like it was new. It might have been a week old, a month old, or a few days old. It was dry. It didn't look as though anybody had walked on it or rubbed it. It looked not fresh, but new. The paint on the window blinds looked as if it had been there several days.

Q.—You had that window shutter brought down-town, did you not? A. Yes.

Q.—Was it taken straight to the grand jury? A.—No; I had a portion cut off which I took before the grand jury, or rather I turned it over to the State's Attorney in the gand-jury room; it was cut off by my instruction at the Larrabee Street Station.

Q.—Who ordered it brought from the Carlson residence? A.—I did, and to the best of my recollection officer Hedric brought it down.

Q.—When did you get that blind? A.—I think about June 20.

Q.—When did you give the first order to bring in part of the cottage? A.—About June 12. I ordered Officer Collins to cut out all the boards in the floor containing the footprints, all those in the bedroom, and bring them to me; he brought them in to me the same day, I think. After receiving them I brought them to the grand-jury room, and what became of them afterward I could not tell you.

Q.—How many times did you appear before the grand jury? A.—About three or four times.

Q.—With the exception of the portions of the floor and the blind what other portions of the cottage did you bring away? A.—That was all.

Q.—Was there a slat broken out of one of the windows? A.—I believe there was out of the blind we took away from which the piece was cut. The slat was missing and never found.

Q.—The night you first visited the cottage you did not find anything—you did not go into the cottage, did you? A.—No; I looked around there and looked around the O'Sullivan house, but did not make an examination of the cottage.

Q.—When you returned the next day did you find any one in the cottage? A.—I found old Mr. Carlson around there.

Judge Wing announced that he preferred to defer closing the cross-examination of the witness until morning.

The court then took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

Alexander Sullivan's Plea.

After the adjournment of the court State's Attorney Longenecker was served with a notice by a clerk in the employ of Duncan & Gilbert, attorneys for Alexander Sullivan, that they would apply in Judge Baker's court this morning to have their client discharged from bail under which he has been held since the finding of the Coroner's jury. The clerk was most particular about the time at which service was rendered. It was growing dark and the State's Attorney wrote in 6 p. m. The clerk objected. It was only 5:15 p. m., he said. Mr. Longenecker made the correction, but remarked good-naturedly to the clerk: "Well, I can tell you that I cannot attend to this case tomorrow. I have more important business on hand. I shall resist the motion, undoubtedly. I am not going to let Alexander Sullivan go without bail until this Cronin case is disposed of, if I can help it. Say that to Senator Duncan for me."

HE DIDN'T LIKE DISPLAY.

THAT IS WHY P. D. ARMOUR JR. WAS MARRIED SO UNEXPECTEDLY.

He Objected to the Contemplated Blaze of Glory Which Was to Surround His Marriage—Mayor Cregier's Cleansing Scheme Discussed by Councilmen—Egypt Congressmen Will Vote Right on the World's Fair — The Bliss-Blatchford Wedding—Other Local News.

Mr. Philip D. Armour Jr. and Miss May Lester were married Wednesday because of young Mr. Armour's dislike of display of all kinds. That is the secret of the sudden change of plan; that is the reason why the big wedding that had been contemplated was abandoned.

It was a surprise to both the Armours and the Lesters, who were making arrangements for a grand wedding. Musicians had been engaged, floral decorations arranged for, and work was progressing on the bride's trousseau at the very time that the wedding occurred.

The story is briefly told. The young people have been engaged for several months, and the engagement was announced a short time ago. Both families were satisfied with it, and arrangements were made for a grand wedding. Mrs. Lester particularly desired this, and Mrs. Armour approved of the idea. It was decided to send the young people off in a blaze of glory. The wedding should eclipse any ever held in Chicago.

Miss Lester was agreeable, of course—every young lady likes to have her wedding a big event—but young Mr. Armour objected. He has developed in the last few years an instinct for business, and from a business point of view he did not see why so much fuss should be made over the wedding.

"We're not opera singers or circus people," he said to one of his friends. "We don't need any advertising. We want to get married, that's all. Why not do it quietly?"

But he was overruled and preparations for the wedding were made. At the time that it took place there was on Johnny Hand's book an order for music for the wedding of Philip D. Armour Jr. and Miss May Lester to occur, according to the entry, Nov. 20.

THEY MAKE UP THEIR MINDS.

Everything went on smoothly until Wednesday afternoon, when young Mr. Armour called on Miss Lester. The details of the wedding were being discussed, and Mr. Armour showed his antipathy to a big wedding.

"We are not on exhibition," he said.

Finally he and Miss Lester went out for a walk. They had a short talk, and the result of it was that they got a carriage and were driven to P. D. Armour's residence. Mrs. Armour, her sister, Mrs. Chapin, and a few others were there, and the young couple soon made known their intentions. Miss Lester had decided to forego the big wedding, and they wanted to be married at once. They were determined, and the result was that the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus was sent for.

"I don't know whether P. D. Armour was there or not," said a relative of the Lesters, "but I don't think he was. As I understand it, P. D. Armour Jr. brought matters to a crisis when he and Miss Lester left the Lester house.

"'If you love me well enough to marry me,' he said, 'you love me well enough to marry me now. Let's put an end to all this fuss. We'll go down to father's and end it now.'

"And they went.

"I don't think the Lesters knew anything about it until it was all over. Word was sent to them then and Mr. and Mrs. Armour left for the East. That's the story of it as far as I know. The families are disappointed, of course, but they are making the best of it. The report that Mrs. Lester wanted May to marry a Duke or a Lord or something of that sort is wrong. She was perfectly satisfied with the match, but she did want a big wedding—and young Mr. Armour didn't."

CREGIER'S CLEANSING SCHEME.

Referred to the Commissioner of Public Works—General Municipal Notes.

At the special meeting of the Council last evening the Finance Committee presented a report on Mayor Cregier's proposal for cleansing the South Fork by pumping its filth into the canal undiluted. The report recommended the reference of the Mayor's proposal to the Commissioner of Public Works and the insertion of an item for the expense of the work if considered feasible in the annual appropriation bill. This practically ends the scheme.

The Drainage Trustees will have commenced operations before the Council passes the next appropriation bill. Moreover, Supt. Layton of the Canal Commission has protested against more filth being sent down the canal from Chicago without additional water for dilution. The Cregier scheme thus disposed of clears the way for a more comprehensive scheme on the lines suggested by Mayor Roche as set forth in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, and such a scheme will probably be presented to the Council at its meeting Monday.

The Committee on Gas recommended the appointment by the Mayor of five Aldermen to consider ways and means of establishing gas works under the control of the city. The recommendation was concurred in, and the Mayor will appoint the committee during the week.

The purchase of a lot for a school site at Campbell avenue and Fillmore street at $13,340 was recommended by the School Committee and concurred in.

The proceedings of the evening would have been quite tame but that Ald. Lyke was in a happy mood and insisted on making several speeches.

Ald. Horn's absence from the Council meeting Monday evening was due to the fact that he is an attendant at the bedside of a dear friend who has been sick almost unto death. He promises to be in his place next Monday evening to vote for the approval of the bonds of the banks of deposit for city funds. Ald. Chasey, who has also been absent for some time, will also be on hand Monday.

The North Division company, at the instance of Ald. Chapman and Ald. Keck, placed transfer cars on Evanston avenue north of the old city limits yesterday. They will carry passengers for a single fare from the city to the end of the route and from the end of the route to the business district on the same terms.

The long deferred ordinance of the West Side Rapid Transit company for an elevated road out Ogden avenue made one step of progress. The Committee on Streets and Alleys West presented a report recommending the passage of the ordinance. On motion of Ald. Whelan it was ordered published in the proceedings and action was deferred.

By consent of the Council the Clerk was authorized on motion of Cullerton to publish in the proceedings a copy of the bonds furnished by the National banks for the safe keeping of the city's funds, and the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee on this same matter was made a special order for next Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

The Committee on Buildings recommended that a Pole with an unpronounceable name be allowed to erect a frame barn covered with corrugated iron.

Ald. Lyke opposed it. The Fire Marshal he said stongly condemned the action of the Council in passing such orders heretofore.

President Senne yesterday submitted his annual recommendation for the special tax levy to meet old indebtedness. There are old bonds of the issue of May 1, 1865, due May 1, 1890, amounting in round numbers, with interest accrued, to $350,000. To meet this the report recommends that $235,000 be raised by special levy of 75 cents per $100, and the balance of $115,000 be paid out of the general levy. The total levy for the county expenses for the fiscal year ending Jan. 1, 1889, including the $250,000 due May 1, 1890, which has to be provided for in this year's assessment, is in detail as follows: Old indebtedness, $350,000; interest, $1,439,000; 7 per cent fire bonds, $100,730; interest on $750,000 5 per cent Court-House bonds, $35,500; interest on Graceland Cemetery, $11,000, 7 per cent bonds, $770; principal, $50,000; funding boodle bonds, $50,000; interest on $950,000 4 per cent boodle bonds, $38,000; salaries, $478,205; supplies and repairs, $524,500; general and miscellaneous, $246,161; new buildings, $100,000; total, $1,925,866.

The total appropriation for this year, as shown by the President's report, exceeds last year's expenses by $108,366, but only $245,000 old indebtedness was paid last year, so that there is but $3,000 net difference between the total appropriations for the two years. The Finance Committee adopted the President's report, and it will be submitted at Monday's meeting of the board.

THE BLISS—BLATCHFORD MARRIAGE.

Brooklyn Carries Off One of Chicago's Society Young Women—The Ceremony.

The New England Church, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, was last night the scene of a fashionable wedding. Miss Amy Blatchford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, No. 375 La Salle avenue, and the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, assistant pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., were the contracting parties. The ceremony, which took place at 8 o'clock, was performed by the Rev. E. M. Williams, uncle of the bride. Mr. Edward W. Blatchford and Mr. Charles H. Blatchford, brothers of the bride; Mr. H. M. Hubbard, Mr. Francis King, Mr. John C. Williams, and Mr. E. P. Prentice acted as ushers. The bridemaids were Miss Fannie M. Blatchford, Miss Mary C. Winslow of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., cousin of the bride, Miss Mary W. Lippincott of Philadelphia, Miss A. E. Isham, Miss Lois Angell of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Miss Rosalind Larrabee. Mr. W. T. Bliss, brother of the groom, attended as best man.

After the ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the bride's parents. Floral decorations here as well as at the church were exceedingly beautiful. In the hall white ribbon and smilax were intertwined along the balustrade, while below were massed great clusters of snowy chrysanthemums. The music-room was aglow with fragrant pink roses in bouquets. In the library were red and white chrysanthemums, and in the parlor where the receiving party stood the same colors prevailed, except in the broad bay window, which was adorned simply with fern fronds.

This morning at 9 o'clock a wedding breakfast will be served at the family residence to the bridal party and immediate relatives. At a later hour Mr. and Mrs. Bliss will leave for a tour through the East. They will reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTH PARK CLUB RECEPTION.

South Park society was entertained last evening by the opening reception given by the Park Club in the handsome club-house, and was attended by two hundred ladies and gentlemen. The guests were welcomed by President Daniel L. Shorey and the club directory. Dancing commenced at 9:30 o'clock, and refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. John Brower, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall, President D. L. Shorey and Miss Shorey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Heath, J. M. and Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lines, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Roucher, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Shaller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Smeenk, Mrs. Stiles, the Misses Pierce, Root, Monroe, Comstock, Raab, Gilchrist, Messrs. Cornell, Baldwin, McAndrew, Garceau, Hall, Boyd, and King.

PELLET—STARRING.

The marriage of Miss Carolyn I. Starring, daughter of Mrs. D. C. Herrick, and Mr. C. S. Pellet took place last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Herrick, No. 706 Walnut street, Oak Park. Mr. L. W. Crow acted as best man and the bridemaid was Miss Zimmerman. The wedding was quiet, invitations being issued only to the relatives and immediate friends of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Pellet left for a trip to the East and will be at home to their friends after Dec. 1 at No. 302 Linden avenue, Oak Park.

A LIGHT SENTENCE FOR KENT.

He Is Fined $500 and Will Repose in Jail for Thirty Days.

Judge Prendergast imposed a fine of $500 and imprisonment for thirty days in the County Jail on W. E. Kent yesterday, the jail sentence being for contempt of court.

When Kent entered the court-room in the afternoon Attorney Mitchell said his client had decided to withdraw his answer to the information charging him with contempt of court. This virtually waived all rights of appeal and was a palpable bid for a sentence lighter than that prescribed by the statute.

Mr. Harlan so considered it, and was on his feet in an instant with objections to any such course. He said the Legislature had fixed a minimum term of imprisonment and a minimum fine. Judge Prendergast had decided that a term of imprisonment was a necessity to make the example sufficient and could not go back of the law to fix a fine.

Then Mr. Harlan accused the court and Attorney Mitchell of devising a plan to "circumvent justice." "Your Honor," he said, "has no right to criticise the action of the Legislature. You have no right to go behind the law. This answer has been withdrawn to satisfy your Honor's judicial qualms, but you have no right to resort to such circumventions. It isn't right—the responsibility rests on your Honor."

Judge Prendergast, in fixing the sentence, said that whereas the statutes in one section fixed the penalty mentioned by Mr. Harlan, yet the statute relating to ordinary elections was not so harsh, and fixed a minimum fine of $50 and imprisonment for one month. The defendant had entitled himself to some consideration. His character was presumed to be good, and he had all the rights of a citizen. The court continued:

"The offense of the defendant consists of practices as widespread as they are dangerous. The defendant, in respect to his offense, is a product of conditions that he did not create, and for which society is in a sense responsible, in that it did not earlier take the proper steps to check and remove the evil. The offense actually committed was a violation of the new election law; the motive was the nullification of the primary election law. For such offense a fine would be wholly inadequate, as it could hardly be regarded either as a punishment or a warning. All the ends of justice will be attained if such imprisonment is imposed as will render it clear to defendant and all others that there is to be no tampering with the ballot in any manner. Impressed with these views I will impose a fine of $500 and a term of imprisonment on the contempt proceedings of thirty days."

Kent took the sentence without a change of color, and was at once surrounded by friends who thought the lightness of the sentence a subject on which to congratulate the politician. The thirty days will have to be spent in jail, but Kent's counsel announces his intention to appeal from the imposition of the fine.

THE ANARCHIST SERPENT HISSES.

Inflammatory Circulars Being Distributed by Socialistic Agitators.

Secret reports have been received by Chief Hubbard showing that the local Anarchists are holding meetings to arrange for a celebration Nov. 11, and are also actively engaged in teaching the socialism of the dynamitards, and are distributing Johann Most's tracts in large numbers. Circulars have appeared in the Bohemian quarter of the city in the nature of a pronunciamento by the local Anarchist circle. It is a four-page document. The front has deep black borders with a cross-beam at the top to indicate the gallows, and under this appear in quotations the four remarks attributed to Engle, Fischer, Parsons, and Spies on the scaffold, a quotation from one of Lingg's speeches, and in large type: "In Memoriam of the Martyrs of the Working People Murdered at Chicago on Nov. 11, '87."

The pamphlet is prefaced with the usual declaration that "a crime was perpetrated two years ago such as history has never before witnessed. Five men of the people were murdered in cold blood. Not even a shadow of evidence was produced to show that they violated a single one of those barbarous laws in which modern society puts faith in justification of their judicial misdeeds." Judge Gary "sheds crocodile tears" the "twelve scoundrels in the jury-box feel the gold of the money-bag men in their hands," the "columns of the press ruled by modern cannibals howl," and so on, ad nauseam.

"A daring deed would have frustrated the November crime," boldly declares this circular. "Instead, the working people passed resolutions. How different it would have been had the people made as bold a front as the urgency of the situation demanded. Nov. 11 of this year revolutionists of all countries will assemble to commemorate the anniversary of their heroes. They will denounce the common enemy and renew the oath to execute the will of the five victims, and to wage war, implacable war, and not to lay down their arms until liberty has been secured. The watchword is given. The roll-call has sounded. Working-people, do your duty! Anarchists! The day has arrived to brand your enemies, to advance the struggle, to hasten the triumph. Socialists! The honored dead belong to those who were wont to serve as patriots to your army. Do your duty!"

The circular ends with the injunction: "Close the ranks." It is signed: "The Committee on Agitation of the International Workingmen's Association."

A Mr. Clemens of Kansas City and Paul Grottkau of Chicago are announced as the speakers at the exercises arranged by the Anarchists and Socialists at Waldheim Sunday, Nov. 10, in honor of their "martyrs," the executed Anarchists.

ACTOR ELROY FAILS IN TRAGEDY.

He Fires Two Shots Without Effect at Musician Arthur Gibson.

Edwin Elroy, comedian in a traveling Rip Van Winkle troupe, attempted to shoot Arthur W. Gibson, a musician, in the office of Arthur Cambridge, the dramatic agent, yesterday. He fired two shots, neither of which took effect, and he is now under arrest charged with attempted murder.

Gibson was the leader in the orchestra of the same show, and his attentions to Mrs. Elroy annoyed the comedian. He sent his wife to Chicago in the hope that it would break off the growing intimacy, but the musician soon packed up and followed the woman. Then Elroy came also and succeeded in finding some correspondence that proved his suspicions. He set out to find Gibson and met him in Cambridge's office. Without any warning except to tell Gibson to prepare for instant death he blazed away at him, but missed. Before he could fire again the infuriated man was disarmed, and an officer took him to the station.

"I meant to kill him," said Elroy, whose right name is Flaherty, "but my revolver would not work properly. I will get him yet, however, and trust I will be more successful at my next effort. I will then present Mrs. Elroy with a few bullets by way of a reminder of the disgrace she has brought on me. Thank God we have no children."

The professor refused to have anything to say of the matter.

PUBLIC CHARITIES DISCUSSED.

Several Speakers State Their Views at a Meeting of the Sunset Club.

About 100 members of the Sunset Club dined last night at Kinsley's, and after dinner discussed "Public Charities." George F. Stone presided last evening, and he introduced as the first speaker the Rev. C. G. Trusdell. Mr. Trusdel discussed the subject from a thoroughly practical point of view. He did not go into the causes of poverty and pauperism, but spoke of the methods of relief.

"I can scarcely see where there is occasion or room for new organizations," he said. "The great question is: What classes are really entitled to charity and how shall we bestow it? What is the best method of giving aid to those who most need it? In my opinion there should be in every large city charity organization societies—societies in which the people have confidence and that can look into and investigate the cases. The great object of city relief is twofold—to relieve distress and to prevent pauperism. But how long shall we aid them, how much shall we do for them, and when shall we quit? It is easy to pauperize a community, and we must avoid that. To do so requires personal investigation and weighing of facts, and that can't be done by individuals. Do not give on the street, at home, or in the office. There is provision for every worthy case in Chicago, and if people would only do what I ask street begging would cease."

Col. Augustus Jacobson spoke next, and went off on an entirely different tack. He thought that when people were unable financially to educate their children the State should force the children to attend school and pay their parents a fair amount for their time, as the trouble was that they had to work to help support themselves. This he thought could be done by a graduated tax on wealth, the percentage of the tax increasing with the accumulation of wealth.

Charles H. Ham argued with Col. Jacobson that prevention, not relief, was what was wanted. There ought not to be anything like charity, if there were justice there would not be. The manual training schools he believed were doing much good.

Judge Richard Tuthill was right at home on manual training schools, and he said they were the means of prevention. He hoped all would live to see the fruition of Col. Jacobson's scheme, but he doubted it. Meanwhile he thought that every one should do what he could to help institutions that were preventive, and principal among these he placed manual training schools.

Col. William Vocke agreed with both Col. Jacobson and Mr. Trusdell. Prevention was all right, but at present they were also confronted with the question of cure.

M. M. Dawson did not consider it a question of charity but of public economy. He thought the Charity Organization Society signs gave a great many people an excuse for not doing as they ought to do.

Lem Hornstein did not believe in giving a man a subsidy for his children. He believed in opening up the opportunities of the country, and nothing would do that as free land would.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

"High Kicking" at the Muscoda Club.

Sunday the papers announced that the Muscoda Club of Lawndale would give a "stag party" next Saturday evening, the features of which would be wrestling, sparring, high jumping, and kicking. The "kicking," however, arrived sooner than the time for which it was announced. Last evening was the monthly meeting night of the club, and the older members of this purely social organization were in full attendance to inquire by what authority the club was being used for such a purpose. Deacon Shedd tackled the subject, and left-handers followed right-handers in such quick succession that three of the younger members, Messrs. White, Hasbrook, and Benton, took fright and escaped by jumping out of the rear window. Dr. Bressler, Fred Hawkins, M. R. Mudie, Fred Pardee, C. L. Bonney, Norman Carroll, and Howard Bridges also took an active part, and the manner in which some of the young men were jumped on impressed all that the club contained many gymnasts of the first order. The announcement was ordered canceled and a vote of censure passed.

A Legacy from Harrison's Administration.

The city Law Department claims that a suit against the City of Chicago for $75,000 now on trial before Judge Hawes is a legacy left by the Carter Harrison administration. Mrs. Jane S. Haven and other heirs of Mrs. Clara Benjamin own 192 feet of factory property on Clark street, near Twelfth street. They claim that the Twelfth street viaduct has damaged it to the extent of $75,000. The railroad prevailed on Mayor Harrison to have the original viaduct plans changed, in consideration of which, according to one of the city's attorneys, the railroad agreed to settle with the Haven heirs. It failed to do so, and legally the city is liable, but it claims that the damage to the property is much less than $75,000.

The Christian Endeavor Union.

The Illinois Christian Endeavor Union met at the Sherman House yesterday, thirty-eight members being present. After dinner speeches were made for the united society by the Rev. F. E. Clark of Boston, its President; for the Chicago union by P. F. Chase, its Vice-President; for the Illinois and local unions by E. M. Revelle of Rockford; for the Executive Committee, J. N. Hubbard; and for the District Secretaries, J. W. Howell. At the meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the union at Rockford next May.

For Sunday Saloon Closing.

A meeting in the interest of closed saloons on Sunday was held last night in the church at Lill and Seminary avenues. But few were present. Addresses were made by R. D. Houlihan William Davidson, and the Rev. Mr. Teach of Hyde Park. Mr. Teach told of the successful work done last spring in Hyde Park against open saloons on Sunday. He predicted that little would be accomplished in Chicago until there was a change in the head of the city government, as the present Mayor was beholden to the saloon interest.

A Pastor Installed.

The Rev. W. G. Hineman, recently from Joliet was formally installed as pastor of the Normal Park Presbyterian Church last evening. The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson preached the installation sermon. The charge to the people was delivered by Dr. Wilcott Johnson of Woodlawn Park, and the charge to the new pastor by Dr. S. H. Williams of the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood. At the conclusion of the exercises an informal reception was held in the church parlors.

Items.

Judge C. F. Crosby, Wausau, Wis.; Thomas A. Osborn and wife, Kansas; Dr. C. King, Wien; and J. F. Salsbury, Eau Claire, are at the Sherman.

Mrs. Crede of No. 633 West Fifteenth street, 70 years old, overturned a can of varnish in a dark pantry. She struck a match to see what she had spilled, the varnish caught fire, and she was seriously burned.

The Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association closed its annual meeting with a session at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, at which a number of interesting papers were read and discussed.

Among the real estate transfers filed for record yesterday was that of the property at the northwest corner of Market and Jackson streets, 165 feet to river, dated Oct. 30, J. V. and C. B. Farwell to A. J. Averill, $330,000.

Byron L. Smith sent a check for $150 to Fire Marshal Swenie yesterday to be applied to the police pension fund for valiant service by the department at the fire corner of State and Michigan streets last Monday evening.

The temperature yesrterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 43°; 9 a. m., 43°; 10 a. m., 45°; 11 a. m., 47°; 12 m., 49°; 1 p. m., 50°; 3 p. m., 50°; 6 p. m., 47°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.59; 6 p. m., 29.51.

Solomon Fatman of the New York Produce Exchange has brought suit in the Superior Court against M. J. Buxman of the Chicago Board of Trade for $20,000, the amount of a number of promissory notes representing the settlement of a grain deal.

Charles Buford, conductor of the Rock Island freight which crashed into the Washington Heights coach the night of Sept. 24, killing seven people, was taken to the county jail yesterday in default of the $175,000 bail required on the seven pending indictments for murder.

The following dispatch was received by Mr. H. D. Lloyd yesterday with a request that it be given out for publication: "La Salle, Ill., Nov. 7.—H. D. Lloyd: There is no settlement at Spring Valley. Will give you particulars by mail. A. D. Bourke, President; A. McNulty, Secretary."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Newell, and N. K. Fairbank paid a visit to the Auditorium yesterday. Mr. Vanderbilt's opinion of the grand building and its vast stage was expressed in the most enthusiastic manner. He will probably be present at the opening, Dec. 9, in company with several New York friends.

Michael Davis and Gaetano Pisapia pleaded guilty on three indictments for obtaining money by false pretenses and Judge Anthony sentenced Davis to three years and nine months in the bridewell, he being a minor, and Pisapia to six years in the penitentiary. They had obtained $467 from the Italian bootblacks upon some worthless securities.

A sad case before Judge Prendergast yesterday was that of Annie Williams, a bright and apparently intelligent young girl from Evanston. She told the jury she was insane and the reason therefor. Her father had lost situation after situation through drinking and had finally become insane himself. The trouble had unhinged her mind. An effort will be made to place the girl in the Kankakee asylum.

John J. Weber was elected President, and C. W. Peters Secretary of the Northwestern Pleasure Club, at their meeting at the Sherman House last evening. The shortage of $900 in the accounts of the treasurer, James Purcell, exstenographer for the State's Attorney, has been made good by members of the club. A new club-house will be built at Fox Lake.

West Division street property-owners are anxious that the West Park Commissioners should open West Division street through to Humboldt Park. To this end a well-attended meeting was held last night at No. 307 West Division street, at which a committee of five was appointed to attend the meeting of the West Park Commissioners next Tuesday to urge such action.

George W. Cole and Simeon W. King were sued yesterday by Spencer W. Harris for $5,000. Mr. Harris alleges that Mr. King advised him to buy an interest in Mr. Cole's Merchants' Detective Agency. A week after the purchase Mr. Cole applied for a receiver, and has since left town. Mr. Harris seeks to hold Mr. King jointly with Mr. Cole on the ground of fraud.

The Coroner's jury which held an inquest yesterday on the body of S. E. Baker, the boy drowned Wednesday in a water hole in front of his home on Atlantic street, near Webster avenue, returned a verdict censuring the city authorities and P. R. Randolph, the contractor of an adjoining house. The testimony showed that the hole, which had been dug by some plasterers under Randolph, had been left uncovered, although dangerous.

For two years or more valuable letters have been taken from the Sandusky & Peoria railway post-office. Post-Office Inspector Stuart detailed Inspectors West and Herring on the case, and yesterday they arrested Postal Clerk T. A. Vaughan at Peoria. The arrest is regarded as important, as complaints have been numerous and the missing drafts, checks, and other valuable paper amount to quite a sum. Vaughan lives in Lafayette, Ind., and has been on the run between that place and Peoria for about three years.

John Connors of Madison, Wis., in the employ of the Western Electric company, No. 227 South Clinton street, nearly lost his life while attending to the electric lights by neglecting to turn the switch to cut off the current, and thus received the full shock of thirty-five lamps, or 960 volts. Dr. Henry C. Feder of No. 134 South Halsted street was immediately sent for, and in four hours the patient was considered to be in a fair way to recover. He was then removed to the Presbyterian Hospital and at last accounts was improving.

The first decision in Cook County under the statute which became effective July 1, 1889, and which declares invalid any mortgage on household goods given by a married person unless husband and wife join in making the instrument, was made in Justice Bradwell's court yesterday afternoon. Aug. 3 George M. Leland borrowed $50 from a man named Hayes and gave a mortgage on his piano, stool, and cover. Subsequently he sold the articles to William F. Sunnimaker. Hayes brought a replevin suit, but Justice Bradwell decided against the plaintiff. Mr. John F. Geeting represented the defendants.

LOSS OF A LIFE IN A FIERCE BLAZE.

Great Destruction of Property at Petersburg, Va.—Narrow Escape of a Minister.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 7.—A fire started at 3 o'clock this morning in George H. Davis & Co.'s dry-goods house on Sycamore street and spread with incredible rapidity, burning down in a short time the whole iron front block and adjoining properties. The flames leaped across the street and destroyed Odd-Fellows' Hall and five or six other buildings. Lieut. Crichton of the police force was in one of the burning buildings when the wall fell in on him. He was burned to death. Half a block on each side of Sycamore street from Tabb street westward is gone. The estimated loss is $750,000.

The stores burned on the east side of the street are J. H. Robert, furniture dealer; S. S. Bridgers, general commission merchant; A. Rosenstock & Co., dry goods and notions; George H. Davis, wholesale and retail dry goods and notions; M. M. Davis & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods and fancy goods; W. T. Plummer & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware; T. W. Price, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries; Eppes Hargreave, grocer; and G. W. Brooks, stoves and tinware.

On the west side of the street the buildings burned are those of P. M. Steward & Co., carriage and harness makers; Western Union Telegraph office; Odd-Fellows' Hall; Young Men's Christian Association; store of A. J. Clements, boots and shoes and leather dealer; law office of W. L. & T. G. Watkins and Mayor Charles F. Collier; auction house of P. S. Seabury, and office of William R. Nichols, coal dealer. The insurance is estimated at $350,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the rectory of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in this city. Despite the efforts of the firemen the building was soon in ruins, the entire interior being destroyed. The Rev. Dr. Smyth, rector of the church, was overcome by the smoke, and but for his timely rescue by some of the inmates of the rectory would doubtless have perished in the flames. The Rev. Father Stafford, the assistant priest of the parish, lost $1,000 worth of personal effects, but escaped without injury. The total loss on the building and contents is $8,000, on which there is an insurance for $6,000.

ST. PAUL WILL HAVE A GREAT CARNIVAL.

Preparations for the Winter's Festivities Already Begun—The Ice Palace.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Carnival Directors met tonight and decided to begin at once preparations for the winter's festivities. The City Council has appropriated $10,000 and the leading citizens guarantee the remaining $15,000 needed. The ice palace is to be the largest and most fantastic in external architecture ever made out of ice in any country, and the inside carvings and ornamentations are to excel in splendor anything ever seen before. The street decorations, too, are to be the most elaborate ever attempted in the Northwest. There will be erected over Third street for half a mile a vast canopy of evergreens, with a profusion of festoons falling from the canopy down the sides of the buildings to the walks, and with the whole archway filled with great electric arc lights shining through globes of all colors. Over 100,000 yards of wire-wound evergreens, nine inches in diameter, will be used for the canopy.

Cheated the Chattel Mortgage Fiends.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A young farmer named Frank South has been a tenant on a number of farms in Minnesota and North Dakota in the past, and has accumulated considerable property, mostly on the installment plan of payment, giving chattel mortgages as security. The Sheriff yesterday proceeded to satisfy one of these chattel claims by levying on forty head of stock and a number of machines, wagons, etc. Since proceedings were commenced sixty-seven other chattel mortgages have made their appearance against the same property. South evidently anticipated trouble and about a week ago crossed into Canada a day ahead of the officers. The amount taken by him is estimated at $15,000. Chattel claims against the property amount to about $12,000, while the property is worth about $8,000.

Young Ewing Gets a Serious Setback.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—George W. Ewing, "George, the Third," of Fort Wayne, has been given a setback in his endeavor to wrest property valued at several hundred thousand dollars from parties in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities. Ewing is laying claim to the original estate of his father, who executed a trust-deed conveying the property to George Ewing Sr. George Sr. afterwards deeded the property back, but stipulated that the estate should descend to the legal representatives of George Jr. Subsequently George Jr. disposed of the property and made way with the proceeds. The first trial of the numerous suits in the case was made in the Wabash Circuit Court. Judge Conner holds that there is insufficient cause for action. Ewing's lawyers have amended the complaint and will submit additional facts. A portion of the estate is in this city.

President Baldwin's Statement.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—President W. W. Baldwin of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railway sent a telegram to the papers of this city today in which he refers to an article in the New York *Times* of Wednesday concerning the relations of the Burlington in St. Louis as affected by the early completion of the Merchants' bridge. The Burlington company, he says, is desirous of acquiring independent terminals in St. Louis, and for that purpose has bought property in the northern and eastern portions of the city adjacent to the Mississippi River front. Any inference from the *Times'* article that the Burlington people are financially interested in the bridge or interested in promoting its construction or under any obligation or agreement to use it or the terminal railway is entirely unfounded.

Released on a Technicality.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Last spring Edwin Stropes of Green County, the ex-Treasurer, was found guilty of embezzlement and sent to the penitentiary for one year. He was short $14,000, half of which he lost in a bank failure at Indianapolis. Now the Supreme Court reverses the decision of the lower court on the ground that the complaint did not charge that his failure to account was felonious. The decision of the Supreme Court gives him his liberty. There is a question now whether he can be indicted, as the statute of limitations lets him out of trouble.

Thirteen Coal Barges Sunk in the Ohio.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—This morning a coal boat wreck occurred twelve miles from here on the Ohio River, involving a loss of $30,000 and the probable death of Harry Brown, mate of one of the steamers. Six boats with heavy tows for Southern markets were following in succession, when the first struck an obstruction, sinking its barges. Before they could be stopped three other boats struck the sunken barges, resulting in thirteen barges filled with coal being sunk in the middle of the channel.

The Ashland (Wis.) Prizefighters.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Arguments will be heard before Judge Calkins in the morning on a motion by the defense for a change of venue in the case of the eleven men under arrest for participating in a prizefight. Stacks of affidavits will be submitted by both sides. Charles Kimmick, one of the principals in the fight, has made his escape, forfeiting his bail bond of $1,000. He is supposed to have gone to Denver.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

G. M. Morris has been arrested at Vincennes, Ind., charged with passing forged checks at Marshall, Ill.

A. H. Barnett, the hotel man of Logansport, Ind., was stricken with apoplexy last night, and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

Gov. Fifer yesterday gave audience to a delegation of Southern Illinoisans, who urged the appointment of E. B. Elrod of Flora as Superintendent of the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

The Rev. Daniel Van Pelt of Holland, Mich., has resigned his position as private secretary to Minister Thayer at The Hague, Netherlands, on account of ill-health, the damp climate disagreeing with him.

A strike has begun among the miners at Chatham, Ill., over a disagreement as to the quality of powder to be furnished by the operators. It is probable that the matter will be amicably settled in a few days.

The Commissioners of Garrett and Bourbon, Ill., were yeiterday restrained by Judge Hughes at Tuscola from taking steps toward letting the eight-mile drainage canal contract, over which there has been such a hot fight.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVickers Theatre.

FIGHTING OVER SPOILS.

THE DEMOCRATIC BOSSES ALREADY SQUABBLING OVER PATRONAGE.

The New City Commissioners Seem to Have Developed Considerable Stubborness and Apparently Are Inclined to Have Something to Say as to the Disposition of the Offices—Features of the Competition—The Drainage Election and Probable Candidates.

There is trouble already in the Democratic camp over the results of Tuesday's election. The ten Democratic Commissioners-elect appear to be rather stubborn fellows for the most part, and they do not take kindly to the candidates for various places in the gift of the board. President-elect Edmanson met a certain candidate for the attorneyship of the board yesterday. The candidate announced that he wanted the attorneyship. Edmanson reminded him of a certain record he had made in the Legislature, also of his connection with certain interests more or less inimical to those of the taxpayers.

"I don't think I can vote for you," said Edmanson, "unless you cut your connections."

Commissioners Hayes, Schubert, and Stainer have also developed considerable stubborness. All three are said to be against Mr. Crafts for County Attorney, and it is said there is a strong but quiet movement in favor of I. K. Boyesen for the place. He is the favorite of the Iroquois Club and will be backed by Monheimer, and perhaps Edmanson, Schubert, Hayes, Bonner, and Reilly.

The bosses, alarmed at the independence displayed by these Commissioners, propose that the whole matter be left to the Democratic County Executive Committee, which has among its members several aspirants for the posts in the gift of the County Commissioners. The Commissioners-elect will not listen to that proposition. But they will agree to consider a list containing the names of three good men for each office, and will further agree to select the officer from this list in each case. Further than that they will not go.

As a matter of fact the patronage is rather limited. The Democrats now have the County Agent, the County Physician, the Superintendent of the Poor-House, and a couple of other positions of equal importance. Foley will be retained as County Agent and Smyth as Superintendent of the Poor-House. Dr. Todd, the County Physician, will have to go. The newly-elected Commissioners are looking for two good Democratic doctors—one to take the place of Todd, the other to supersede Noble as Superintendent at the Insane Asylum. Mark Crawford has consented to be Jack Stephens' successor at the County Hospital. George H. Singles will without much doubt be chosen for Purchasing Agent by Mr. Edmanson. Some parties have suggested James C. Strain for Committee Clerk, but there is nothing in the suggestion. Judge Grinnell would be sure to make a vigorous kick against any such appointment. Maj. W. C. McClure will get the place doubtless. For Jury Clerk Lawrence Donovan is the favorite. The other places are small ones, but there will be a squabble over them.

The Democratic bosses have given up the idea of contesting Stephens' election. It is too difficult a task.

The question of the bounderies of the city district and of the county district will probably be settled by withholding his certificate from Kelly, the lowest candidate on the Democratic side. He will be compelled to bring a mandamus suit against the Canvassing Board. The presentation of this case to the Supreme Court will bring out a decision which will settle the whole controversy.

It is now regarded as certain that Judge Prendergast will call an election for the second or last Tuesday of December. There seems to be a settled determination among the best men in both parties to nominate none but the best men. A group of Democrats yesterday suggested the following ticket: Democrats, Carter H. Harrison, James T. Healy, James Walsh, Washington Hesing, Joseph Donnersberger, or Frank Stauber; Republicans, John A. Roche, Jacob Tiedemann, John M. Clark, J. Frank Aldrich, and E. L. Cottrell or Louis Hutt. When the ticket is made up it will be found that most of those names will figure on it. Among other names mentioned are Henry Waller, Adolph Shoeninger, Ald. Weber, and Charles Schwab, Democrats; Frank Blair, ex-Mayor Boldenweck, E. S. Conway, J. S. Kendall, George W. Spencer, Murry Nelson, Republicans.

The candidacy of Gahan, Quinn, Courtenay, and Ford is laughed at by all the best Democrats. The provision governing the election of the trustees seems to be little understood. It is as follows:

"In each sanitary district . . . there shall be elected nine trustees, who shall hold their offices for five years and until their successors are elected and qualified, except the term of office of the first trustees elected shall be until five years after the first Monday of December after their election . . . In all elections for trustees each qualified voter may vote for as many candidates as there are trustees to be elected, or he may distribute his vote among not less than five-ninths of the candidates to be elected, giving to each of the candidates among whom he distributes the same the same number of votes, or fractional parts of votes."

Thus a voter may vote for nine candidates, giving each one, or five candidates giving each one and five-ninths votes.

The Board of Election Commissioners began the work of counting the vote of last Tuesday at 2 o'clock yesterday. The work was devoid of all interest. There were no contests in any of the wards, and City Attorney Sugg, who acted as reading clerk, had smooth sailing. Dr. Bridge and Mr. Gregory of the Election Board assisted in the canvass by watching the tally sheets. Judge Prendergast was on hand at the opening. During three hours only one error was found. In the Fifteenth Precinct of the First Ward, the police returns had given Stephens 61 votes, which should have been 51. The work will be continued today and tomorrow, when it is thought it can be completed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Niels M. Kundson, Augusta M. Johnson	28—30
George F. Berry, Nillie E. Kinney, Wilmette	24—22
Philip D. Armour Jr., May E. Lester	20—20
Charles G. Cushway, Maude Springer	27—19
Lester M. Murphy, Decatur, Anna L. Caine, Sullivan, Ill.	35—22
A. George Cooper, Nellie Shaw	25—23
A. J. Piper, Blue Island, Mary Murphy, same	26—23
George C. Knight, Lincoln, Maude B. Arnold	22—18
Axel Johnson, Augusta Olson	28—23
Louis A. Schaik, Minnie Sieger	23—21
Lewis Larson, Neta Gerdos	25—25
Frank Frandl, Annie Neckar	21—19
Norman Lemmon, Frankie Horsman	29—21
John Linders, Belle Thorson	23—19
Maurice Doyle, Ellen Morrissey	23—21
Adam Buda, Julyanne Goroczeska	27—22
Philip Buettner, Mary Klinkmann	23—22
James H. Duffy, Sophie Nelson	27—30
H. H. Fortmann, Rosehill, A. Ermeter, same	34—28
Jacob Goldberg, Hattie Gerber	27—19
Otto Olson, Blue Island, Emma Malie, same	30—22
J. Fred Miller, Annie Trinn	24—23
Frank E. Thomas, Ernestine Schultz	21—18
Thomas Walsh, Mary Burk	28—23
John Buettcher, Margret Healy	21—18
Samuel Palment, Therese Blocke	24—18
Kazimero Sichon, Agnieska Rouska	27—18
Charles F. Corbett, Elizabeth A. Stevens	23—18
Jacques Sullhard, Kate Pflug	32—24
William F. Hall, Jessie Guffin	21—20
Charles E. Fowler, Louise L. Goldie	42—32
Charles W. Wilson, Kentland, Ind., Mrs. Lottie E. Presson, same	70—50
Theodore Schaek, Ida Hasse	23—17
Albert Jesse, Minnie Moss	24—18
John Hubalck, Mary Cerny	24—18
Wilhelm Schuchmelsky, Olga Wegder	27—22
Mortimer A. Allen, F. Manette Pearce	35—29
Charles Pavey, Ozie Snyder	28—20
John A. Hartin, Sophie Blomquist	26—22
Frederich Boehm, Amanda Schroeder	29—20
H. S. Bliss, Brooklyn, N. Y., Amy Blatchford	28—27
Charles Brown, Emma Carlson	31—24
Albert R. Kennedy, R. M. Clarkin, Gardner, Ill	27—22
H. E. Crain, South Evanston, A. C. Lewis, same	22—21
Nicola Rocco, Maria Leonard	22—19
H. Stoeckmann, New Bremen, M. Boldt, same	28—21
John Schreck, Lyons, Eva Ensinger, same	30—21
Ignatz Drochowski, Maryanna Donarska	29—18
Eugene Fichalents, Harlem, M. Holme, same	27—23
Felix Berchtold, Emma Athous	25—22
John F. Lueth, Kankakee, Minnie Churchill	26—29
Joseph Niwa, Mary A. Pawlak	23—20
Bernard Langendorf, Sabina Judesberg	27—20
John M. Squire, Celestine E. Faulkner	36—24
Anton Woiski, Helene Wendt	23—20
Walter Medland, Louise Hoerger	34—20
Herman Bork, Mary Olson	23—19

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ALBEE—At Birmingham, Conn., Nov. 6, Edson P. Albee of Lombard, Ill.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOYLE—Eugene J., youngest son of Owen and Ann Doyle, aged 20 years and 9 months.
Funeral Friday, Nov. 8, at 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 5050 Wentworth-av., by carriages to Mt. Olivet.

HAUSEN—William Hausen, beloved husband of Franciska Hausen of 2143 Archer-av., aged 55 years 10 months and 6 days.
Funeral Friday at 12:30 to Rosehill Cemetery.

MAMER—Nov. 6, of puerperal fever, at her residence, 158 South Throop-st., Ella S., wife of Christopher Mamer.
Funeral will take place Friday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock sharp, to Graceland Cemetery.

RYAN—At Cook County Hospital, of typhoid-fever, Nov. 6, Ellen Ryan of 213 West 13th-st.
Funeral Nov. 8, 9:30 a. m., at St. Charles' Church, 12th and Cypress-sts., between Robey and Hoyne-av., to C., M. & St. Paul cars, 12:30, to Calvary Cemetery.

WATSON—Fannie Eliza Watson, youngest daughter of George and Fannie Watson, 217 Seminary-av., aged 17 years 2 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATSON—Josiah James Watson, aged 64 years and 14 days.
Funeral 1 p. m. Sunday, from 1280 W. Monroe-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞THE NEXT MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN Social Union will be held Monday evening, Nov. 11, at the Palmer House. The topics for the evening will be "Defects in the Administration of the Law," by the Rev. Robert McIntyre; "Defects in the Ministration of the Pulpit," by Judge O. H. Horton; and "Views of a Pewholder and a Client," by Alexander Forbes, Esq.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of officers of the Eighteenth Ward Regular Republican Club will be held Friday evening, Nov. 8, 1889, at 8 o'clock, at Hall 12, 213 West Madison-st.



SOLILOQUY

Of a Puzzled Man About to Buy an Overcoat.

"Custom or Ready-made, which shall it be?" "The best grades of the former are nice, indeed; but" "how can I stand THE PRESSURE? They cost" "like the very mischief! Cheap tailoring is a fraud." "The fabric is sometimes all right, but the cutting," "makings, and trimmings are invariably discourag-" "ing. I see they're only a low grade of ready-" "made going under FALSE PRETENSES."

"Shall I turn to Ready-made for a solution?" "Alas! the buttons have a treacherous tenure, the" "average linings are painfully unreliable and a con-" "stant annoyance, the seams rip without provoca-" "tion, fits are imaginary, misfits the rule. Ex-" "tremes are obviously objectionable. Where can" "satisfaction be found?"

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

We answer, hit the happy medium point in price and quality. The magnitude of their operations and the perfection of their organization enables them to produce GUARANTEED BUSINESS SUITS and GUARANTEED OVERCOATS at the minimum cost for their High Standard Grades. They're Hold-your-trade-bring-you-back-to-buy-some-more lines of goods, and pay a SMALLER PERCENTAGE of Profit than do the Low Grades of Clothing, but they make advance advertising agents for us out of every customer, and the benefits are steadily cumulative.

R., P. & Co.'s LORD CHUMLEY CAPE OVERCOATS are the rage this season. Have you not noticed them on the street?

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Clark and Madison-sts., N. W. Corner.

Hats, Furnishings, and Honest Clothing.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
THE FAVORITE TONIC AND NUTRIENT,
Recommended by all prominent Physicians since 1847, for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers, Lung Troubles, the Weak and Debilitated.
☞Beware of imitations. The genuine has the signature of "Johann Hoff" and "Moritz Eisner" on the neck of every bottle.
EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents for the U. S., 6 BARCLAY-ST., NEW YORK.
The "Genuine" is put up in this style of bottles only.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GAURANTEED

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

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LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
NOW OPEN DAILY
From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included). Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DAY,
Every Saturday
From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
☞All Children under 15 years of age admitted for 10 cents.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
—THE—
STODDARD LECTURES.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30.
NAPOLEON.
From the Throne to St. Helena.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Next Week—Berlin. Week Nov. 18—Switzerland.

OLYMPIC THEATER,
51 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
PRICES..........10, 20, 30 Cents—No Higher
——HYDE'S STAR SPECIALTY CO.——
Clipper Quartette, James McEvoy, McIntyre & Heath, Way Down South, Helen Mora, Fields & Hanson, Frank Howard, Sinclair & Favor.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m. Secure seats early. Standing room only at 8 p. m.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening this week. Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the successful melodrama,
◆——THE FUGITIVE——◆
Mr. MASON MITCHELL, an Excellent Cast, and New Special Scenery. The Great Shipwreck Scene. Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Next Week—ONE OF THE OLD STOCK.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
THIS WEEK ONLY. LIGHTS AND SHADOWS. Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
Next Sunday night KATE CASTLETON.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
A Spring Chicken all This Week—National Four, Bryan Moulton, Forrester Sisters, Stevens, Madelaine & Kennedy, St. Clair, Connors and Garwood, J. H. Cullen, Lizzie Lanning, Chas. Belmont, J. J. Riley, &c. Admission, 15c. Smoking.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

STANDARD THEATER.
This week, with usual Matinees, WM. STAFFORD'S great melodrama,
—— DEVIL'S MINE. ——
Next Week—A NIGHT IN JERSEY.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Last Two Nights. MISS JULIA MARLOWE,
Tonight (Friday),
THE HUNCHBACK.
Saturday Mat.—Pygmalion and Galatea.
Saturday Evening—Twelfth Night.
We Are the People In the City Directory
Sunday Night, Nov. 10,
RUSSELL'S COMPANY
In the Latest Farce-Comedy, The
CITY DIRECTORY.
By Paul Potter.
Chas. Reed, John Jennings, Wm. Collier, Ignacio Martinetti, Wm. F. Mack, Alf Hampton, Harry Standish, Joseph Jackson, Sam'l Meyers, Helen Reimer, May Yohe, Maud Wilson, Sadie Kirby, Ollie Archmare, Carrie Howard, Josie Sadler, Sylvia Thorne, Stella Ellis, W. S. Mullaly.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
THIRD WEEK
"The Grandest Production of Comic Opera yet seen in this city."
182 to 191 Consecutive Performance of Offenbach's Sparkling Operetta,
THE
BRIGANDS.
LIBRETTO BY W. S. GILBERT.
Presented by the
Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Co.
Original Cast.
LILLIAN RUSSELL, FANNY RICE, ISABELLA URQUHART, ANNA O'KEEFE, DELIA STACEY, LAURA RUSSELL, FRED SOLOMON, GEO. OLMI, HENRY HALLAM, RICHARD CARROLL, MAX LUBE, HENRY LEONI, A. W. TAMS.
Produced under the direction of Mr. Max Freeman. Musical Director, Mr. Gustave Kerker.
MATINEE TOMORROW.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
LAST Three TIMES FRANCIS WILSON
And Company in that merry Comic Opera Success,
OOLAH.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Sunday, Nov. 10—Sol Smith Russell in "A POOR RELATION."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Commencing Sunday Night,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
In the Very Successful Comedy,
A POOR RELATION.
Strong Cast. Special Scenery.
Sale of Seats Now Open.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
American Horse Show!
ENGLISH MAIL COACH, AHOY!
3—PERFORMANCES—3
9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.
The Wonderful $105,000 Horse, AXTELL, introduced under the personal direction of Mr. Budd Doble at each performance.
J. Irving Pearce's Special Prize for French Coach Horses hitched to appropriate vehicle.
Mr. A. J. Caton's Special Prize—Best Imported Coach Stallion.
Mr. Norman B. Ream's Special Prize—Stallions, 4 years old.
Roadster Stallions to harness.
Roadsters, men's, any age.
Tandem Teams—Coachman's Prize.
Pair to Broughams.
High Jumpers—Mule included.
Admission 50c and $1.00. Boxes extra.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning Monday, Nov. 4,
Seventh Week of the Living
TWO-HEADED BABY.
Theater No. 1—Crolius Comedy Co.
Theater No. 2—Golden's Last Sensation.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning Monday, Nov. 4,
EGYPTIAN LADIES'
GUM CHEWING CONTEST.
FREE GUM TO EVERY VISITOR.
Theater No. 1—Galetti's Birds and Monkeys.
Theatre No. 2—Queen's Varieties.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
Fat Stock, Dairy, and Poultry
SHOW!
November 12 to 21, Inclusive.
Special Attractions Afternoons and Evenings. Greatest Show on Earth.
Admission—Adults......50c | Children......25c

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Mr. W. H. MORTON..........Manager
TONIGHT——MATINEE TOMORROW
BOSTON Chevalier Scovel as Manrico. Ida Klein as Leonora.
—TROVATORE— IDEALS
Tomorrow Matinee, "DER FREISCHUTZ."
Tomorrow Night, "LUCIA." Farewell appearance of L'Allemand, Scovel, Mertens, and Clark.
Next Sunday—JOS. HAWORTH in PAUL KAUVAR.

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.
TODAY AND TONIGHT.
——Last Chance to see the Beautiful——
FLOWER ✦ SHOW
Which has been so much admired by the thousands who have visited it!
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. From 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. today is your last opportunity.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
LAST TWO NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Gorgeous production of the Comic Chinese Opera,
The Pearl of Pekin
LOUIS HARRISON AND 60 ARTISTS
Next Sunday—Wm. Gillette's Great War Drama, "Held by the Enemy." Sale now open.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder.
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the
-:Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.:-
Admission to all..........50c | Children..........25c

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Wabash-av. and 18th-st.
The Home Theater of the South Side.
Last Three Performances of the
Friday Night, Saturday Matinee, Saturday Night, Fat Men's Club
Mat. prices, 15, 25, and 50c. Night prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, & 75c. Sunday, Nov. 10—Hattie Harvey and E. D. Lyons.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor—Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Tonight, Saturday Matinee. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. SAID PASHA!
Sunday Matinee and Night—MATTIE VICKERS.
Next Monday Night—"Harbor Lights." Great Cast.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER,
North Clark and Division-sts.
Every Evening, 8 p. m. Matinee Saturday.
Mr. Edward Harrigan in his original drama,
OLD LAVENDER.
Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Next Week—Mr. Harrigan's "Waddy Googan."

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.
The Delightful and Charming Comedy.
A LEGAL DOCUMENT!
See Gracie Beebee, the wonderful child actress.
Monday—The Popular OLIVER BYRON.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark.
Pat Dinan's Famous Old White Horse.
BA EL, the Texas Cowboy Pianist.
2—New and Elaborate Stage Shows—2

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

The Republicans made a poor turnout in New York City, but little more than half the party voting, thus allowing the Democrats to roll up a majority that swamped the Republicans in the rural districts. Thus on the vote for State Controller Cook, Republican, received but 68,684, against 128,219 given to his Democratic competitor. For some of the State ticket they did not even do as well as this.

The Republicans carried forty-four counties in New York State and the Democrats fifteen. The forty-four Republican counties gave majorities aggregating 62,630 and the fifteen Democratic counties foot up 87,780. Two Democratic counties—viz.: New York and Kings—contributed 74,200 of that number. The other thirteen Democratic counties gave only 13,000 majority. The foreign element around New York Bay swamp the Americans of the rural districts.

The local money market continues active, with rates firm at 6@8 per cent. The security market is broadening and values are firm. New York and sterling exchange were heavy. Railroad stocks advanced.—The Chicago produce markets were slow, and provisions averaged easier, while the cereals fell back after early strength. Wheat was beared here by weakness in the Northwest. As compared with Wednesday pork for this month closed 10 cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, ribs and barley steady, wheat ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, and flaxseeds ½ cent higher.

A long, elaborate Toronto dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says there is a general desire in Canada for the extension of trade with the United States, but that "it is limited to the free exchange of raw products." If that is all the reciprocity the Canadians hanker after they need not waste their time or nerve force upon it for it will never come. There was once such a reciprocity between the two countries, but it proved to be so jughandled that it has gone, never to return. Canada may live to be as old and gray as the two nations from whose loins she springs, but the United States will never accede to the yearnings of her northern neighbor for a mere free exchange of raw products. It has been tried and found wanting. There must be a free exchange of everything or nothing—no half-way measures will do. Our manufactures must go into Canada free if her raw products shall be allowed to come into the United States free.

In the midst of the unpleasant results of Tuesday last Republicans will turn to Philadelphia and find consolation in that grand old Republican stronghold, which knows neither change nor the shadow of change. The pluralities of the Republican candidates were colossal. Boyer, for State Treasurer, had 41,080; Graham, for District Attorney, 43,448; Ashbridge, for Coroner, 39,626; Latta, for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, 38,051; and Pennypacker (unopposed), Judge of Court of Common Pleas, 121,353. Graham's majority is the largest ever obtained by a Republican city candidate when opposed by a Democrat, and Boyer's the largest ever secured by a State candidate in an off year. Graham's majority is larger than the Blaine majority of 1884, which was 30,114, and the largest ever given in Philadelphia except in the Grant-Greeley campaign, when there was a Democratic slump, and Grant had 45,446. Ohio and Iowa will turn their eyes toward Philadelphia as toward the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. The other counties of the State added 20,000 to the Philadelphia majorities.

A Texas paper says exultantly that that State has spent ten million dollars since the war in the education of its colored children. There is no special benevolence nor generosity in this. It is but scant justice. The colored people of Texas are the backbone of the labor of that State. The blacks are the ones who raise the cotton, much of the corn, and its other products. Their labor pays a large part of the taxes and enables the whites who make profit out of their toil to live at ease. There is nothing to brag of, therefore, in taking the money of the colored people and giving them back a fraction of it for educational purposes. Justice would demand that they be given far more than they have received. The North, with an immense foreign population, spends its money freely to school their children. It has believed the education they received would make them better citizens and better workers. Such has been the steady policy of the Republicans of the North, though the vast majority of those for whom they have provided schools have been politically against them. Texas would do well if she doubled or trebled the proportion of the wealth created by the colored people which she allows them for schools. To permit them to remain with their minds shrouded by ignorance is against their interests and those of the State.

A decision of great importance to the people of Chicago has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Indiana to the effect that the statute enacted by the Legislature of that State at its last session prohibiting the exportation of petroleum or natural gas from the State by piping or otherwise is invalid. The grounds for the decision are that the act is unconstitutional (1), because it is an interference with inter-State commerce; (2) is class legislation; and (3) is against public policy, in that it obstructs legitimate business enterprises and the use and sale of the natural products of the State. There can be no possible question as to the soundness of the decision, and it is therefore not necessary to discuss it. The fact, however, that it is of such deep interest to this city calls for more than passing mention. The statute has stood in the way of the development of plans for piping natural gas to Chicago, and now that it has been wiped out this enterprise will be given a fresh impetus. And this means not merely a triumph for the schemes of a single corporation. Capital, recognizing the profits to be earned by investing in this direction, will assert itself in the formation of a sufficient number of companies for bringing natural gas here so that there will be no danger of extortionate prices or monopoly. Natural gas also means for Chicago the solution of the smoke problem, and by its competition with coal the reduction of the price of fuel. Therefore the people of Chicago can congratulate themselves that they will reap the chief benefits of this decision of the Indiana Supreme Court.

FALSE ARGUMENTS FOR IGNORANT READERS.

The *Herald*, fearful that if it were to tell the workingmen what it well knows is the case—that cheaper goods for the consumer mean lower wages for the producer—they would turn their backs on the Democratic party and its free-trade policy, repeats, angrily and querulously, its assertion that a repeal of tariff duties while forcing American manufacturers to sell their products much cheaper would not make them also cut down the wages of the workmen; that the price of goods would drop 40, 50, or 60 per cent, but the main elements which make their cost price would remain unchanged! This is the unwholesome chaff and tanbark on which the sheep who stray into the *Herald's* pasture are fed.

There are in this country over 250,000 manufacturers. On the average the tariff protects them 50 per cent. Owing to this protection they are able to compete with foreigners in the home market, although labor costs them from 50 per cent to double more than it does the English, French, or German rival. The price at which they sell their goods is not, however, on the average 50 per cent above that of foreign manufacturers, because it is forced down by home competition till it reaches a point at which the manufactures can only be sold for a fair profit. This is the general rule.

The abolition of all tariff duties and the removal of all protection except what transportation rates give will bring from the other side of the Atlantic quantities of goods which will be offered for sale much below what has been asked for the same articles of American manufacture. Consumers buy what they can get for the least money. The American manufacturer, if he wants to keep the home market or to compete with his rivals in neutral ones, must offer what he makes as low as they do what they make. He must reduce his prices to his foreign competitors'. If he charges the old figures there will be no buyers of his goods, and he might as well shut up shop. What will he do in such case? It is obvious what he will do. He will cut down the cost of production. The largest item is labor—labor in his shop, labor in raw materials, and labor in transportation. He will cut enough off each to bring down the cost of manufacture to the point where he can sell his goods in competition with the English and Germans, the French and Belgians. That's what each and all of the 250,000 manufacturing firms will do without any loss of time or hesitation. Any wageworker, clerk, or employé who is pinning his faith to the self-evident absurdity of the *Herald* that while the cost of American goods will come down to the European level under free trade but that wages and salaries will stay up to the present high protection rates is fooling himself most awfully.

THE AUSTRALIAN VOTING SYSTEM.

The Australian voting system was tried for the first time in this country on a working scale at the late Montana and Massachusetts elections. It has been in use in some cities for two years, but it had to be submitted to a test on a broader field before it could be said with confidence that it would accomplish all that was claimed for it. It has had its trial in the East and the West, has passed through it successfully, and will in the course of time be in force in about all the States. At present it is the law in the Republican States of Montana, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Rhode Island and the Democratic ones of Indiana and Missouri.

The Montana experiment, confirmed by Tuesday's trial in Massachusetts, has shown first and foremost that the system puts an end to bribery because of the inability of the buyer to know that the goods he has paid for are delivered. The tickets are printed by the State, and except by fraud copies of them can only be had within the voting precincts. No man except for the purpose of voting is allowed within sixty feet of the polls. It is therefore impossible to fix up a ticket for the voter, go with him to the box, and see him slip it in. Money may be paid, and the man who receives it may think he is in honor bound to vote the way he said he would, but he can never satisfy the buyer that he did so.

The law was passed by the last Territorial Legislature, which was Republican, to prevent the defeat of the party by bribery. The Republicans knew that under the old system the Democratic leaders would buy their men away from them, so they utilized their lucky control of the Legislature to put through a law which would give them an equal chance at the next election. Thanks to this blow struck at bribery, they carried everything but the Governorship, the Democratic candidate being a man of great personal popularity.

The Republicans of Massachusetts adopted the Australian system to give the lie to the constant claim of the Democrats that the employers of labor, a majority of whom are Republicans, terrorized their workingmen into voting a ticket they did not wish to. The first election shows that the Republicans in an off year, with a candidate for Governor who had the special ill-will of the Prohibitionists, elected their ticket, though every man in the State had a chance to vote his sentiments without fear.

The law also resulted in a great money-saving to the political parties, with only a slight additional burden on the community. The State prints all the tickets, and the candidates do not have to be assessed for it. There is no longer need of ticket peddlers, and that item of expense is clean gone. Ward captains, to see that the ticket peddlers on one side are not corrupted or bulldozed or to buy off those on the other side, are no longer required. As no funds have to be disbursed for these purposes, it is no longer necessary to place large sums of money in the hands of the ward committeeman, out of which he takes liberal toll. A fairly contested Presidential election in the new City of Chicago would at this moment cost Republicans and Democrats $10,000 each. It would go for printing ten times as many tickets as are necessary, for paying ticket peddlers who sell out, and for the "whack" of the committeeman which custom has taught him to take and to look on as salary. This percentage on disbursements, often larger than the disbursements themselves, is one of the reasons why the office has been so greedily sought and desperately held.

The Australian system, then, puts a stop to assessments on candidates, except for brass bands, hall rent, advertising, and getting voters to the polls, and to the temptation on the part of the successful man to make good, by fair means or foul, what he has had to pay out. Either he clamors for a raise of his pay, or he dips his hands without authority in the treasury. It also puts a stop to disorder at the polls. There are no gangs there. There is no need of a policeman to quiet angry crowds. All he has to do is to see that all except voters keep sixty feet from the polls. Though the Montana election was an exciting one and many of the voters of a pretty rough class, there was no rioting. In Massachusetts there was perfect quiet everywhere.

There had been doubt in the minds of some whether voters, especially those who are not intelligent, could make any headway when confronted with a slip of paper a foot or so long, containing the names of candidates for numerous offices, and told to mark an "X" opposite the names of those they favored. There was, however, no difficulty, either in Montana or Massachusetts. In both States there were illiterate or blind men who could not read the ticket. In such cases the marking was done for them by sworn election officers who violate their oaths if they reveal the secrets of the polling booth. In Massachusetts the Democrats, in order that their voters who could read might make no mistakes, printed dummy tickets giving the names of all the candidates, but with a big black "X" against those of the Democrats. All the voter had to do was to transfer to his regular ticket the marks on the dummy one. On the average it took two minutes to mark a ticket, which with two voting booths means 600 in ten hours, which is a large enough number for any poll. It took longer to count the votes than by the old way. But that was due to the inexperience of the judges. With a little more practice there will be less time wasted.

It has always been admitted that the Australian system had its good points. The objection that the voting booths or sheds it required would be expensive never had much weight, and the experience in Montana proves it was entitled to none. The great question has been whether the voters when presented with a consolidated ticket containing the nominees of all the parties, making sometimes over a hundred names, could mark down without mistake just what they wanted to, or whether the foreign voters, who are so numerous in a large city, would not be too much puzzled. It seems to have been decided in Montana that the voter can get on all right. That being proven the success of the system is assured.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC COUNTY BOARD.

Extravagance is a Democratic vice; economy a Republican virtue. There never was a Democratic administration, National, State, or local, but that left a deficit behind it if left in office a considerable length of time, nor a Republican one but that left a surplus. Democratic officers make debts which Republican ones have to pay off. In view of this, proved by the experience of a hundred years, the following sentence from the senior Democratic organ is amusing:

> From all that can be learned of what the policy of the new County Board will be it is safe to predict that Jeffersonian simplicity will prevail and that retrenchment will be the watchword from one picket-line to another.

It is all the more so because it comes as the tail-piece of an interview with one of the newly-elected Democratic County Commissioners, in which he outlines the policy of the board as far as the members have gone. It is, he declares, to increase salaries all around, including those of the Commissioners, which are to be raised to $2,000 a year. When the reform board which followed a boodle Democratic one came into power it retrenched and economized in many ways, and among them by cutting down salaries which were too high. This Commissioner, a model of Jeffersonian simplicity and retrenchment, says the salaries are to be raised to what they were during the boodlers' régime. It is probable that they could stand where they are, for none of those who get these "starvation wages" resign, and for every place there are twenty applicants scrambling to get in.

Before the election THE TRIBUNE stated that if the Democrats got hold of the County Board it would not be long before the reckless extravagance of other days would return. THE TRIBUNE knew what it was talking about when it predicted what the "organized appetite" would do. The Democratic organs were prompt to deny the truth of this. They insisted that expenses would be cut down, not increased! And yet before these organized appetite Democrats have gotten their certificates they are planning a general raise of salaries at the expense of the taxpayers. If this happens in the green wood, what may be expected in the dry after the appetite gets control of the County Treasury?

Judging from this specimen brick the new board will be faithful to all Democratic precedents, and will go out of office leaving to its Republican heir, according to custom, an exhausted treasury and a batch of unpaid bills.

ABSURD GRAIN GRADING.

The grain inspection in this city is the subject of complaint before the Railroad and Warehouse Commission at Springfield. The Illinois Grain Merchants' Association takes issue with several claims made by the chief inspector, and denies the value of the results alleged to have been gained by a system of grading which appears to be out of line with that adopted in most if not all other cities. In substance it is alleged that the grading is higher in standard than it ought to be, and that the best results are not likely to be obtained by branding an article as of a lower quality than that to which it belongs as determined by a consensus of opinion of the trade elsewhere.

An examination of the commercial reports shows that in 1867 only No. 1, No. 2, and rejected wheat and corn were quoted by the Chicago Board of Trade, and only No. 1 in the case of oats and rye. Up to and including that time the No. 1 was the standard grade and continued in the lead till a few years later. Now the arrival of a car-load of No. 1 grain of any kind in this city is a rarity. The grade is never quoted and has practically dropped out of use. The receiver of a car which he believes to be better than No. 2 holds it out if possible and sells it by sample. Previous to twenty years ago the city millers bought the No. 2 wheat for grinding and left the No. 1 to be traded in by the speculators if they wanted it. Now the miller buys the No. 3, the exporter does the same thing, unless when he is acting on an order for the straight No. 2, and if he sends the latter to the seaboard intact the mixers there debase it if they can get it to pass through their fingers before it leaves the dock for Europe. Much the same thing may be said for corn. The shipping demand here has recently been so nearly exclusive for the No. 3 that this grade has averaged for weeks together only about a quarter of a cent per bushel below that which is handled by the speculators. The absurdity has proceeded still further in the case of barley, in which even the No. 2 is an impossible grade, as was found to their cost by the few who had the temerity to sell a few cars of it short for delivery in last September.

These are statements the accuracy of which cannot be disputed, though there may be room for difference of opinion as to the advisability of the change. Its advocates might have a good case if it could be shown that the inspection in other cities has undergone a similar "improvement," but the fact appears to be that the trade elsewhere has simply refrained from the policy and benefited by the varying interpretation of standards which in less than a quarter of a century has effected a radical change, driving out of existence the grade into which more than half the receipts in this city were placed by inspectors in the sixties. Practically the thing works to the detriment of the producer of the grain as well as to that of the man who owns it in Chicago. The most cogent argument of the bears is always that prices here are too high, because they do not permit shipments to New York or Liverpool except at a heavy loss. The claim would not be true half the time it is apparently so if account were taken of the difference in quality arising from the fact that our No. 2 will bear a liberal mixing in of a lower grade and still be equal in milling value to what is called No. 2 in the two markets named.

These points will be considered by the commission before deciding the point, and it may be found that they have great weight as compared with the argument against a "letting down of grades," which has been a bugbear in the trade for a few years past. It is not improbable the Commissioners will come to the conclusion that in the interpretation of the rules for grading grain in Chicago the men who acted under them in the last few years have copied from the colored individual down South who set out to build a wall, and was so anxious to have it perfectly perpendicular that he made it lean over the other way.

OFF-YEAR CROWING.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* rooster flies upon the fence and crows over the "off-year" political victories in the following lusty style:

> The election returns take one's breath away. As was once said by a distinguished citizen of Kentucky on a famous occasion, "Ground swell be dam'd! It is an earthquake!" Such will certainly be the feeling among the Republicans of the United States this morning.
>
> They have lost here and they have lost there. They have been caught coming and they have been caught going. They are down in the East and they are down in the West. It is so bad that the new States—not even the Montana steal—will avail them anything whatever. It is a Democratic cyclone from Cape Cod to Kalamazoo, from Alpha to Omaha, from hell to breakfast!
>
> Nothing but Democratic gains. Democratic victories everywhere. In Massachusetts. In New York. In New Jersey. But best of all, and blessed of all, in Ohio and Iowa. Even Nebraska is in doubt. [?]
>
> We take no account of Virginia [or Mississippi?], because we have never regarded the result there as in the smallest degree uncertain. From the first Mahone's doom was sealed. He was playing the gambler's last stake and the loss of all was inevitable. This will be the end of him.
>
> The defeat of Foraker in Ohio is conceded. The tidings will bring joy to many hearts, and not all of them Democratic hearts either. The Governor has been an ugly partisan. But he has been a thorn in the side of his own political associates, too. This winds him up. It cooks his goose. No longer will he worry anybody—not even Sherman, Butterworth, or Grosvenor. It retires him to obscurity. It removes him from the list of Presidential possibilities. It is his Waterloo.

Well, now, let us see if Mr. Watterson's rooster is not crowing a little too loud. What have the Democrats really gained in Ohio? Foraker has been defeated and the rest of the Republican State ticket has been elected, at least that is the report at this writing. Foraker was defeated because his nomination was a huge blunder. If he had been content with his two terms and stepped down and out, as he should have done, a candidate would have been nominated against whom the Sabbatarian issue could not have been made, and he would have been elected by the usual Republican majority. If the Legislature is Democratic the Democrats simply save their Senator. They do not gain one. What have they accomplished in Ohio but the personal defeat of the head of the ticket and the power to repeal the Sunday law?

What have they gained in Iowa? There, as in Ohio, a blunder was made in nominating Hutchison. Had the popular Farmer Wheeler been nominated, as he should have been, his election was morally certain by the usual Republican majority of an off year. The Republicans have the Legislature, and therefore will retain the Senator, and there is a possibility that they may yet be found to have elected the rest of their State ticket.

In New York the Republicans lost their State ticket, but they still hold the fort in the Legislature. The 50,000 majority rolled up in the rural districts could not overcome the 70,000 foreign majority cast around New York Bay; but while Mr. Watterson is shouting himself red in the face because New York has gone Democratic in an off year will he inform us how often it has gone any other way in off years? Does he remember that in 1883 the Republicans were defeated by 192,000 majority for Governor and the next year were only beaten 1,000 in the face of the large mugwump defection and the 24,000 "dry" seceders? The majority in Massachusetts is whittled down, but does Mr. Watterson not remember that twice in off years Massachusetts has elected Democratic Governors by considerable majorities? There does not appear to be anything the matter with Pennsylvania or Nebraska. In Maryland, the Gorman gang-ridden State, the Republicans have made large legislative gains.

Mr. Watterson seems to forget this is an off year, when many Republicans decline to stand up to be counted or do their scratching. But the Presidential years the party pulls itself together. Does he not remember that such stanch Republican States as Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, and even Kansas have swung from their Republican moorings in off years and elected Democratic Governors and that even Illinois has sometimes been shaky in off years, but when Presidential year comes round they always get there just the same? Shoo your crowing rooster down from the fence, Brother Watterson, as he is making you ridiculous. Off-year crowing doesn't count. Wait till your bird gets into the 1892 fight and when it is over you won't know him. If he must crow, however, let him crow for Mississippi and its Democratic victory.

BILL SCOTT'S PASS TO ERIE.

That unlucky application for a free pass to Erie which Bill Scott, the great Democratic free trade Pennsylvania leader, sent to Chauncey M. Depew and which a year or two afterwards turned up in a junk shop, whose proprietor has a mania for autographs, is a chicken which has a lively turn for coming home to roost in most unseasonable fashion. Even that brilliant Democratic luminary, the New York *Sun*, which shines for all, is constrained to take it up and examine it in philosophical fashion and discuss it from the deadly parallel point of view. When Bill Scott applied to Mr. Depew for the pass to Erie (Sept. 25, 1886) he was a member of Congress and candidate for re-election, posing as the friend of the people as against grinding monopolies. He had said in his application for the pass that it would be of great advantage to him in his district and suggestively added:

> Although you are a Republican and I am a Democrat we do not differ much in regard to our views in connection with corporate property, and I may be able to serve these interests should I pull through again.

The wicked *Sun* shows that in asking Mr. Depew to supply him with the means of corruption in his district and indirectly promising in return to use his favorable influence when legislation affecting the New York Central's interests might be pending he was violating Sec. 5,500 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides:

> Sec. 5,500. Any member of either House of Congress who asks, accepts, or receives any money, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, either before or after he has been qualified or has taken his seat as such member, with intent to have his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be at any time pending in either House, or before any committee thereof, influenced thereby, shall be punished by a fine not more than three times the amount asked, accepted, or received, and by imprisonment not more than three years.

Our ruthless contemporary does not stop here. It quotes from the speeches of Bill Scott, particularly from his great free-trade speech in Congress May 12, 1888, wherein he aggressively pushed himself forward as the free-trade champion and the friend of the wage-earner, the iron-worker, and the coal-miner, ground down by soulless corporations, and compares the extracts with the confidential communication not intended for the public eye and addressed to his genial friend Mr. Depew, in which he says he is a Democrat and you are a Republican, but we do not differ in our views as to corporations, and that if he pulls through he will be able to help the great corporation over which Mr. Depew presides! Bill Scott may stand in no danger of conviction or of going to the penitentiary under the provisions of Sec. 5,500, but at the bar of public opinion, Democratic opinion not excepted, he stands convicted of being the champion hypocrite and humbug.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of a recent date quotes an extract from a lecture of Sam Small ("Is Our Civilization a Failure?") in which he says:

> The Northern States have mobbed to death as many negroes per State in the last nine months as have the Southern States. The criminal records of the North are blacker in proportion than those of the South. Female virtue is held in lighter estimation in the North by the records of prostitution; the marriage relation is more lightly worn by the records of your divorce courts; fiduciary trusts are more frequently violated, as shown by the register of the exiles in Canada. It has been a popular delusion in the North that "the chief occupation of the Southern man is to swear, drink whisky, and shoot niggers for pastime." Yet the cold and undeniable fact is that public profanity is far more general in the North than in the South; Sabbath desecration is far more flagrant; and the North drinks more whisky and beer per capita than any of the peoples of the South.

The *Constitution* introduces the sketch of the lecture with the statement that it had been delivered throughout the North and West with great success. Whether the *Constitution* obtained this information from Small himself or from any other source it is entirely and grossly false. No such lecture was ever delivered by him either in the West or the North. Had it been attempted his malicious attack upon the virtue of Northern women and the manliness of Northern men would have been instantly rebuked in the manner it deserves. The charges of this peripatetic slanderer are not worth answering. It is not likely that Northern audiences, which have paid him so much money in the past, will ever consent to listen to him again. We have probably heard the last of him. But it is none the less shocking that a minister of the Gospel should deliberately play the rôle of Ananias in his toadying to Southern prejudices.

About Protection and Free Trade.

Racine, Wis., Nov. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I don't know whether a tariff for revenue, a tariff for protection, or absolute free trade would be best. In fact, as far as the tariff is concerned, I don't know whether I am standing on my head or on my feet, on the earth or in the moon. Now, I want you to put me on the right road, if you can, and answer a few questions.

(1) I can understand why free trade is good for British manufacturers, but bad for British farmers. England exports surplus manufactured articles and imports food. In this country we import manufactured products and export food products. Now, one can understand why protection helps manufacturers here, but I can't understand how it helps the farmers. If we imported food I could understand it then. Suppose we imported food, would THE TRIBUNE advocate a tariff on food? (2) There are more people in this country engaged in non-manufacturing than in manufacturing pursuits. Would free trade benefit a majority of the people? If it would why doesn't THE TRIBUNE support free trade? (3) In regard to wages, why don't France and Germany pay as high wages as England? They have cheap coal and iron, and I believe as good facilities for manufacturing as England. (4) If we import more than we export does it necessarily ruin the country? England imports a great deal more than it exports—how is it then that, instead of being the richest nation in Europe, it is not bankrupt? (5) Are wages in the protectionist colony of Victoria, Australia, higher than wages in the free-trade colony of New South Wales, Australia? Are wages in New South Wales higher on the average than in the United States? If so, why so? (6) In this country are wages in the South as high as in the North? If not, why not? An expedition of workingmen went to Europe to take in the Paris Exposition. One of them in writing from Manchester, England, I think it was, said that in the woolen mills there one woman attended to three or four looms, while in the United States one woman attended to from six to eight. (7) Did Mr. Blaine ever say that the longer hours of labor here and the greater efficiency of the American mechanic more than compensated the American manufacturer for the high wages he paid? PAUL CUNNINGHAM.

(1) If the United States were situated like England and dependent on other nations for two-thirds or three-fourths of its food supply a tariff on such products would of course be opposed to the interest of a large majority of the people and free trade would unquestionably be to the greatest good of the greatest number. A tariff on food products would no doubt, under such circumstances, tend to "help farmers," but, by starving the majority of the inhabitants, would be opposed to the general welfare. Such a policy would be particularly odious if the excessive price demanded for food was largely absorbed by landlord monopolists who owned the land and rented it to tenants, as is the case in England. The situation of the United States is just the reverse of Great Britain.

(2) The manufacturers and their employés, together with the middlemen and common carriers, are a majority in this country, and the home market takes nine-tenths of all the farmers' produce. Free trade by reducing the earnings of manufacturers, wage earners, middlemen, and common carriers substantially to the British level would leave them with much less money to spend for food, and the home market of the farmers would suffer to that extent. City and town workers are the customers of the farmers, and when their earnings are stopped or reduced they must economize, live closer, and buy less. Hard times in the cities and towns react against the farmers. With wages at the present rates, city and town workers are, as Europeans would claim, extravagant buyers and consumers of farm products, and want the best of everything and pay well for it. With wages reduced to the British level their ability to buy would necessarily be impaired, as our correspondent can see. On the other hand, as low wages would result in cheaper goods the cost of living would be lessened to all classes. Whether cheaper goods would compensate farmers for what they would surely lose on account of the impaired purchasing ability of their home customers, and whether the cheaper cost of living would offset the reduced pay of wageworkers in consequence of free trade, is a matter about which able economists and thinkers differ, and each man must determine it from his own standpoint. The important thing at present is to have the issue squarely and honestly stated so that the people may discuss and determine it on its merits. The advocates of free trade or a general cheapening—a getting down from an artificial scale of wages and prices to the level of unrestricted competitive commerce—have arguments which are entitled to respectful consideration and examination. At present, however, the advocates of free trade present their doctrine falsely, and claim they can secure the advantages of cheap goods while labor is to continue getting high pay for producing them, which claim is false. They pretend that the consumer is to have all the advantages of free trade while the producer will retain all the benefits of protection. Reflecting men must see that this is impossible. So long as the free-traders persist in these dishonest and deceptive claims it is not possible to have the issue argued out and decided on its merits. In the interest of intelligent discussion THE TRIBUNE takes the part of Judge rather than attorney, and demands that the disputants present sound pleadings and join a square issue. The free-traders must admit that the cheapening process which they propose is to extend to wages as well as goods. When they concede this and state their doctrine fully they will be entitled to make the most of the argument as to the benefits of a general cheapening in reducing the cost of living and compensating for lessened wages.

(3) As compared with England, France and Germany have scant supplies of iron and inferior coal. They cannot use steam power all over those countries to any such advantage as England, and are far behind that country in shipping facilities. By their protectionist policy they have increased the cost of food to city and town laborers and advanced the price of raw materials to manufacturers. Hence the latter cannot afford to pay the English rate of wages even if they had as good and cheap coal as the British. They cannot utilize labor to the same advantage, and even with lower wages they have to avoid competition with England on her great staples and aim at the production of specialties where her competition is not so crushing.

(4) If, as the British Customs House statistics seem to show, England imports more than she exports she would of course be engaged in a losing business and have been bankrupted long ago. The statistics are very misleading, however, in that they give the values of imports as they are laid down in the British market, thus adding to the price paid for them in the foreign market the cost of importation in British ships and the gains of British merchants in bringing them to England. So, too, exports are listed according to the value at the port of shipment, but sell for far more at the port of destination, which includes all the profit of the British carriers. Thus it will be seen that the statistics do not represent what Great Britain actually pays for her imports at the ports of purchase or what she receives for her exported manufactures at the ports of sale. There is a seeming balance of trade against her, but in reality one in her favor.

When this country imports more than she exports the balance is paid in specie or bonds, and when a drain of gold to Europe becomes serious its effects are quickly seen in the scarcity of money, advanced interest rates, withdrawal of deposits, impaired credit, and general commercial depression. To the extent that its specie is drained away and money made scarce and dear a nation is greatly injured by importing more than it exports.

(5) THE TRIBUNE has not at hand reliable statistics regarding wages in Australia and does not consider the comparison suggested of any value. Australia is a gold mining and grazing, not a manufacturing, country. It has no manufactures of any consequence to protect, and lacking the natural indispensable advantages for such industries of coal and iron cannot bring them into existence by the aid of a tariff. The purpose of a tariff in Australia is merely to get revenue. Wages there must be governed by the demand and supply of labor and the ability of employers to utilize it. If free to do so Iowa might procure all her revenues by duties on imports, while Kansas might depend upon a land tax. In the one case the burden of supporting the State Government would be felt in high-priced goods and in the other by the tax on land. Not being so situated that they could secure a monopoly on manufacturing and defeat the competition of other States, the only question with Iowa and Kansas would be as to the better way of raising revenue. So in Australia tariffs can be laid for revenue but are useless for protection. The imposition of a revenue tariff in a country not able to avail itself of the advantages of protection cannot materially affect wages.

(6) Negro labor in the South is not as well paid as white labor in the North. By reason of the lack of advantages for manufacturing in the South that section cannot employ labor as advantageously as the North and avail itself of the benefits of protection to the same extent and in consequence pay as high wages.

(7) Mr. Blaine never made any such sweeping statement. He did once say that in a particular branch of cotton manufacture it had been found by comparison that American labor was more efficient and actually earned more in a day than British. Probably eight-tenths of the workmen in American mills and factories are of foreign birth, and it is not clear why the foreigners who come to this country should be more productive laborers than their former associates who remain at home.

Mark Crawford promised that if elected he would "clean out" the Recorder's office. The public did not believe any cleaning out was necessary, and if it was, did not think Crawford the man to attend to it. So he was left at home. The county has in Jack Stephens a man of business experience, who showed by his administration of the affairs of the hospital that he could manage a public institution economically. He can be trusted to do the same thing in his new place. If there is anything in the abstract department or Recorder's office proper that needs reforming he will reform it. If there are unnecessary expenses he will stop them. If the abstract office has not paid he will make it. The interests of the people are safe in Stephens' hands.

An ill-informed Eastern exchange credits Chicago with having had twelve hours the start of St. Louis in experiencing the shock of the late earthquake. Chicago was not in the earthquake at all—any more than St. Louis is in the race for the World's Fair.

"Which will win, the sugar king or the Sugar Trust?" inquires an esteemed contemporary. This is largely a matter of Spreckelation.

The imbecile who always writes Christmas "Xmas" is breaking out here and there already.

Samples of the ground coffee sold in the markets have been analyzed and found to contain chicory, turnips, rye, acorns, beans, peas, and sawdust. Traces of coffee may have been found in the samples also, but the analysts did not seem to think them worth mentioning.

It adds a melancholy interest to the recent election news from Ohio to learn that the Rev. Joseph Cook is expected shortly to visit that State on a lecturing raid.

W. D. Howells has been in New York for several days. It is conjectured he is in search of material for another novel. The agitation for the World's Fair in that city has now assumed such a phase that he can safely introduce it into any romance.

The *Herald* says it pays protection wages, but prints a free trade paper and sells it at a free trade price. It has not yet ventured to deny, however, that it is charging a protection price for its advertising. When it brings that down to a free trade basis, then it will have been thorough in the application of its theories. That it has been enabled to maintain a protection standard of advertising rates is due to the fact that manufactures, stimulated by protection, have built up here a great and wealthy city, which can afford to pay the protection rates the *Herald* charges.

By every consideration of fairness and magnanimity the Louisville *Courier-Journal* ought to let Gov. Foraker's trousers alone hereafter.

Politicians may rise and fall, Democratic tidal waves sweep over the unhappy land, and the moon turn to blood, but Chicago continues to grow. Cicero is all in now, and the map of the city must be revised again.

The protest against the action of the New York City Council in declaring organ-grinders and street bands a nuisance has become so general and emphatic that the offending ordinance will probably be repealed. Many a New York Alderman has learned the unpleasant truth that his constituents regard him as a greater nuisance than an organ-grinder.

In looking over the names of the principal men engaged in the Kentucky vendetta we note a surprising dearth of Colonels. Where are the Colonels? Do their political duties prevent them from following where martial glory leads? What, ho! Star-eyed goddess of reform! Stir up those Colonels!

"Over in New Jersey," remarks the New York *Press* of Wednesday, "the indications seem to point to Leon Abbett's election." The *Press* is justified in the inference. They do.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Awakened Painful Reflections.

Small Boy (looking at displayed advertisement)—"Papa, what are all these things?"

Papa (late candidate for office)—"Pictures of household implements, my son."

"What is this one?"

"That is a potato-masher."

"What is this one, papa?"

"That is a griddle."

"And what is this other one, papa?"

"It is a tureen, Willie."

"What is a tureen, papa?"

(Brokenly)—"A tureen, my son, is—is a—is a dish for holding—for holding—run out and play, Willie!"

Interpreting It Herself.

High in the air is the wild goose flying,
Flying down to a warmer zone.
Hear her squawking; "Winter is coming,
I can feel it in my breast bone."

PERSONALS.

John G. Whittier says he expects to live to the age of 100 years, though he is not anxious to do so.

Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland are said to have matured their plans to sail next June for Europe, where they will spend the best part of a year.

Henry Drum is the lone Democrat in the Washington State Senate. It is a little singular that Drum should be the only Democrat not beaten.

Max O'Rell will sail for this country Christmas-Day. He will deliver 100 lectures, and expects to write another book on material gathered during the trip.

Miss Clara Barton, the philanthropist, is the only person in America entitled to wear the Iron Cross of Prussia. In the name of humanity she is worthy of every honor.

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson of Wisconsin, late Minister to Denmark, is now general agent for a codliver oil company. He is probably fitting himself for the Grecian mission.

The Russian Emperor as he grows older becomes in appearance more and more a typical Cossack; colossal in figure, entirely bald, flat-nosed, and enormously mustached and bearded.

Charles Thorne, an adventurous young fellow of 26, has started from New York to "beat" his way around the world. He landed in New York from Liverpool about a month ago, accompanied by two friends. While in an up-town café a few nights ago all three fell into an argument as to the ability of any man to journey around the world without paying a fare. Thorne declared he could do it and do it in four months. One of his friends was dubious, the other trustful, and a bet resulted between the two.

Mr. Guy C. H. Corliss, the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, is probably the youngest man who ever attained such a high judicial position. He is only 31 years old.

Sir Charles Russell, the English barrister, makes more money than any lawyer in the world. He lives well, works hard, and still rejoices in the fact that he is comparatively a young man.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, a leading Presbyterian minister in New York, had the nerve to declare in a recent sermon to his brethren that "we cannot breathe with Abraham's lungs. We cannot look at God through Calvin's eye."

Senator Evarts is in Paris, with his eyes improved, but not so much restored as to allow him to use his sight freely. He says the worst restraint he has experienced in years was to be within ten minutes' walk of the exposition, yet forbidden to visit it lest he should injure his weak eyes by overstrain.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the advocate of female suffrage and prohibition, claims Boston as her home, but she spends nine months out of twelve on the lecture platform in every State in the country. Although she can fill any auditorium with her voice she speaks softly and slowly in ordinary conversation.

Senator Sherman is reported in a recent interview as saying: "Patronage has been the great drawback of my life. If it had not been for patronage I would have been nominated for President of the United States. You can put it down as a rule that when you make half a friend by some appointment you will make from twenty to forty enemies."

The Prince of Patagonia and King of Araucania lives in Paris. He is not holding his throne for fear of the Chilians. His name is Achille and he is of Irish origin. In 1878, after many adventures, he was made King of Patagonia. He has fought in many lands and expects some day to take control of the South American countries to which he was entitled under the will of the late King Orelie.

CURRENT NOTES.

Know thyself. If you can't get the requisite information, run for office.—*Time.*

The man who wears his heart on his sleeve does not do it in order to beat his way in life.—*Kearney Enterprise.*

"Does that imported clock of yours keep time?" "Not for any practical purposes. It might for one of Wagner's operas."—*Puck.*

Edison is reported as saying that the world will soon be "one vast ear." Perhaps this is the scientific method of calling the world an ass.—*Puck.*

"Won at last!" he exclaimed, triumphantly. "Yes, Charlie," said she, shyly, "but only on the strict condition, you know, that I am to be the one."—*Somerville Journal.*

The European Title—"Beg pardon, but I think I've met you before. Don't you belong to our set?" The American Dollar—"No; your set belongs to me."—*Boston Times.*

When a couple of Emperors embrace each other, and then run home and order a hundred thousand new rifles, it is an earnest of peace that is entitled to the respect of the public.—*Puck.*

Political Speaker—"Gentlemen, allow me to say that in politics, as in every private affair, every man should have a mind of his own." A Voice—"Are you married?"—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Ada—"How is it that Lena is so popular with the young men, Fanny? Why, she's as homely as a parrot." Fanny—"Yes, Lena is homely; but you see, Ada, she has no little brother."—*Time.*

Wife—"I've just found a receipted hatter's bill in your pocket. I thought you said you didn't feel able to buy yourself a new silk hat this fall?" Husband—"No, indeed; that was one I bought to pay a bet with."—*Time.*

Cumso—"I see that *Punch* prints a note stating that Mrs. Guy was not the author of its 'Don't' advice to those about to marry." Fangle—"The correction was unnecessary. No woman ever gave such advice."—*New York Sun.*

Miss Auburndale—"Of course we have cooking lessons at Lasell this year; that's no novelty. The most original feature is that they teach us the value and practical use of money." Mr. Dorchester—"The value and use of money, eh? When do you graduate?" "Next June." "Will you marry me in July?"—*Boston Times.*

"Say," said the hotelkeeper to the reporter, "if there's one thing I do get tired of it's the way people have of telling me how to run a hotel. One fellow says I ought to do this, and another says I ought to do that. By the way, it's a wonder to me you fellows don't write that kind of people up. It's just the thing you ought to do. If I was running a newspaper you bet I'd—what are you grinning at, I'd like to know?"—*Terre Haute Express.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At the Columbia Theater last evening the Boston Ideals gave Weber's romantic opera, "Der Freischütz," an opera which has newly been added to their répertoire and which they played for the first time last night. In view of the fact that it was a first performance it may be said that everything went with remarkable smoothness, and the mechanical effects of the wolf's glen scene were well managed, so that there were no hitches. Miss Ida Klein was the Agatha of the cast, but her work was not especially impressive. In the great scena and aria of the second act she sang as if the music was not sufficiently familiar to render her at ease. In fact, signs of nervousness were evident at various points. No doubt by the next performance she will feel more at home in the part and will consequently do much better. Her too free use of the vibrato should be corrected at once, before it becomes a fixed habit. Miss von Doenhoff had the rôle of Aennchen, which, it is understood, she took upon extremely short notice. Her impersonation of the teasing maiden was excellent, and she has added another to the list of characters in which she does admirable work. Mr. Charles Bassett as Max sang his music charmingly. He appears to have wholly recovered from his late indisposition, and his work last night may be characterized as the best he has done during the engagement. Mr. W. H. Clark as Caspar sang remarkably well. His makeup as the "villain" of the opera was unusually effective. Mr. John Read was Cuno. He has a pleasant vocal quality and sang the small part judiciously. Mr. R. Rudolphe made a good Samiel. The wolf's glen scene was set with more than usual magnificence, the waterfall in the background being especially natural and effective. The spooks, goblins, fiery dragons, etc., which are a recognized feature of this scene, were much better managed than such things commonly are, but as is invariably the case, even in the great European theaters, failed of a realistic effect, which was not the fault of the staging, but of the impossible task set by the librettist of the opera. At the rising of the curtain upon this scene the beauty of the setting drew a burst of applause from the audience, and at its close, amid a shower of fire, there were boisterous manifestations of approval, and Messrs. Bassett, Clark, and Rudolphe received a curtain call. The performance as a whole was spirited and of unusual excellence. This evening "Il Trovatore" will be given.

Locating the Responsibility.

Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.): We are frank to say that we did not anticipate a great Republican victory. In Ohio Gov. Foraker committed a gross error in becoming a candidate for a third term. There are other reasons pointing in the direction of Washington. It is a fact that the Republicans are somewhat listless. It is for the leaders to measure the situation in view of the results yesterday.

The "Lesson" Applied.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The moral effect of the day's work in all the States must be encouraging to the Democrats, and should admonish the Republicans at Washington that they hold their place by sufferance of the people and conditioned upon a wise and conscientious administration of affairs. An opposition victory in an "off" year is a pretty good thing to have sometimes.

The Divine Right of the White Man.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* As we have said before, it is a question of innate antagonism—an instinct on the part of the Caucasian that he must and shall rule, and no governmental fiat and no educational panacea can alter the operation of this natural law of superiority and inferiority.

Jumping on the Poor Preacher.

Washington *Press:* When a clergyman, whether called minister, priest, bishop, or cardinal, "solemnizes" a marriage which is merely a coarse dicker or bargain—such as the exchange of cash for a title—he disgraces his sacred calling and scandalizes the name of religion.

The Trouble in Ohio.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* So far as it goes it is a case of popular imbecility. All the gods fight in vain against the indurated formidableness of stupidity.

Ghastly Levity on a Solemn Occasion.

Milwaukee *News:* Iowa is a prohibition State, but it is evident that her high-spirited citizens still have a liking for going out with the Boies occasionally.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

REPUBLICANS ELECT ALL BUT GOVERNOR IN OHIO AND IOWA.

Later Returns Show That the Democrats Have Elected Campbell and Boies, but Lose the Rest of Their Tickets in the Two States—The Iowa Legislature Safely Republican—Montana's Election Contest Again—General Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—If there is any one in Iowa who isn't surprised at the result of Tuesday's election he hasn't been seen. There were some Democrats, possibly a good many, who thought they might elect Mr. Boies, but none of them dreamed of any such gains as they made on the Legislature. In fact, the Democrats paid so little attention to the legislative districts that they didn't have at the State headquarters in this city the names of the Democratic candidates. This fact more than anything else shows the effect of prohibition on the canvass, for the people who voted against Senator Hutchison to indicate their dislike to prohibition just extended their opposition right down to the legislative ticket. That is why a Republican majority of thirty or forty in the Legislature has dwindled down to less than two figures.

The revised figures at the *Register* office give Boies for Governor 4,790 plurality, and indicate the probable election of all the Republican State ticket except Governor.

There seemed to be a ground swell this year that moved along without much help from the Democrats and in spite of the opposition of Republicans. The only surprising thing was that nobody detected its approach or dreamed that it was coming, which shows more than anything else its spontaneous character so far as the vote on the legislative candidates is concerned.

The vote for Governor represented in a small degree a personal opposition to Senator Hutchison, but more the opposition to the party. Every man who had a grievance against the Republican party gave it a slap by scratching the head of the ticket. Hundreds of railroad men who thought the party had been too radical on railroad legislation scratched Hutchison and voted for Boies. Hundreds of radical anti-monopolists who thought the Republican party hadn't been radical enough scratched the head of the ticket.

ANTI-PROHIBITION FEELING.

Thousands of Republicans who wanted to take a crack at the party on account of prohibition scratched the head of the ticket. One of this class of men, who employs a large number of men, turned them all loose Tuesday to work against the Republican party. He was one of the most enthusiastic Republicans in the State one year ago, but he is down on prohibition. "I am still as good a Republican as any one," said he, "but d—n prohibition, and I will vote for Boies to show it," was his explanation of his course. He voted the entire Republican ticket except for Governor, taking that means of showing his position as a Republican. There is no doubt that there were a great many Republicans like him.

Democratic gains were made in strong Republican districts, where Republican Legislative candidates fared as poorly as did Senator Hutchison. The Republicans who voted against Senator Hutchison to a large extent voted against Republicans for the Legislature. In the river counties the Democrats made unusual efforts to get out their vote, and Republicans let them do it, having lost their interest in the party since prohibition had left them in such a hopeless minority.

The next Legislature is going to be close enough to make things lively. There will be some new faces seen and some old ones will be greatly missed. Strangely enough, all the leading "railroad Senators," as the anti-monopolists have called them, including Senators Woolson, Gatch, Parrott, and Bolter, have been reëlected, while that conspicuous champion and leader of the anti-monopoly forces, Senator Lafe Young, was left at home in a strong Republican district. Several other prominent anti-monopolist members, or candidates, were also defeated.

The Democrats are already beginning to inquire anxiously about the patronage that the Governorship may bring them. It has been so long since they were entitled to any that they don't know what there is in the shop. Gov. Boies will have the appointment of a Labor Commissioner, an Adjutant General, three Mine Inspectors, three Pharmacy Commissioners, a Custodian of the Capitol—who has a large force of janitors under him—a State Librarian, a State Oil Inspector, etc., etc. Some of the appointments have to be confirmed by the Executive Council and some by the Senate, but the Governor has quite a good deal of patronage about his office, and the Democrats will try to get it all. They are happy throughout the State. Their happiness, however, is tempered with grief that they didn't try a little harder and capture the Legislature entirely, as they probably would have done with proper organization and effort.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HORACE BOIES.

The Governor-Elect of Iowa Tells How He Stands on the Leading Questions.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Gov.-elect Horace Boies, who is at Marion, engaged in the McMurrin-Higby lawsuit, was interviewed today concerning the reasons of the great changes in Iowa's politics and his position on various questions. He said that there were many things which led to the defeat of the Republican party in this State: The transportation question, the Australian ballot system, the tariff, and prohibition figured largely in the defeat of the Republican party. How much the transportation and tariff questions figured in the campaign he was not able to state until he had carefully looked over the returns from those districts where the Farmers' Alliance was the strongest, but the fact that Democratic gains had been general all over the State demonstrated to him that these questions carried with them much weight.

He was in favor of railway control, but whether the present law needs any modifications was as yet a matter to be determined. When the law had been tested thoroughly, then it was time to make amendments, if necessary. He believed railroads should have enough money to pay reasonable interest on the capital invested and to pay employés reasonable wages for their labor, and thought that the present law would demonstrate that they were able to do so. If time should demonstrate otherwise or show any flaw in the law then, of course, there ought to be some amendments. He thought the Democrats made gains among the workingmen on account of their advocacy of the Australian ballot system, "which," he said, "no one who loves a pure ballot should have opposed." The prohibition question, he could readily see, figured largely in the Republican defeat in the river counties and towns where prohibition had been a failure. When asked whether he framed the license plank in the Democratic platform he said he did not, but that it was at his suggestion that the minimum license fee was placed at $500, payable to the county treasury. The clause favoring local option was also his. Under no circumstances would he sanction a law that would fix any less amount than a $500 license, and as long as he was Governor the people of Iowa might know two things—that they would have either a high license law or else the prohibitory law would not be repealed. The charge of the Republican leaders in the State campaign that his election meant free whisky to places which would not fix their license at $500 is declared to be without foundation. He proposed to carry out the pledges of the Democratic platform on the temperance question exactly, and thought that a law would be framed which would be constitutional.

CAMPBELL THE ONLY WINNER.

Republicans Elect Their State Ticket with the Exception of Foraker.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Late returns tonight place beyond the possibility of a doubt the election of the following Republican candidates: D. K. Watson, Attorney General; John C. Brown, Treasurer of State; U. H. Hester, Clerk of Supreme Court; F. J. Dickman, Judge of Supreme Court; John Hancock, Commissioner of Common Schools; W. M. Hahn, member Board of Public Works.

The pluralities of these candidates will range from 2,000 to 5,000. Lieut. Gov. Lampson's prospects will not be known until the official returns are canvassed, but his friends expect him to pull through.

It seems that the whole Republican State ticket, with the possible exception of E. L. Lampson, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will be rescued from Tuesday's wreck. This morning Messrs. Watson, Brown, Hancock, and Hester, candidates for Attorney General, Treasurer, and Clerk of the Court, respectively, constituted themselves a committee on information, and began figuring on the result. They took as a basis of calculation the difference between the vote of Gov. Foraker and the other candidates on the State ticket in the counties heard from. These showed that in Cuyahoga County the Governor was 1,650 behind most of the other candidates, while in Hamilton he was short 6,900, in Clark 200, in Jefferson 200, and in Summit 350. Taking them with other counties it was estimated that in order to defeat the entire Republican ticket Mr. Campbell's plurality would have to exceed 12,000. Mr. Hester seems to lead his ticket, with Attorney General Watson and Treasurer only a few votes behind. The contest is so close, according to the estimates made on the meager figures at hand, that it may require the official figures to decide the contest. Unofficial returns from all of the eighty-eight counties, except Ashland, Geauga, Ottawa, and Paulding, give Campbell a plurality of 9,240. The missing counties in 1887 gave Gen. Powell (Dem.) 430 plurality, which would give Mr. Campbell 9,670. The returns show that all the candidates below Lieutenant Governor ran about 10,000 ahead of the ticket in four counties alone, thus making the contest close and uncertain, with a strong probability that some of the Republicans may pull through. Mr. Lampson, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was badly cut by the liquor interests of Cincinnati. He was charged with being a Prohibitionist, while on the reserve, in the vicinity of his home, where the prohibition sentiment is strong, his sentiments were known to be in favor of taxation and regulation, as against prohibition. He was placed between two fires, and to this is attributed the small vote received by him compared with the other Republican candidates.

With the certainty of a Democratic majority in the General Assembly the United States Senatorial pot has already begun to boil furiously. A Democrat who has excellent facilities for obtaining inside party information states that the United States Senatorship was prearranged with the party managers. It is to go to Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, or John R. McLean, the former having first choice. Objections are made to Mr. Brice because he is not regarded as an Ohioan, the most of his large business interests being in New York, where he spends most of his time. In the event that Mr. Brice declines to enter the field, then the party leaders in the contest just ended are to throw the Senatorship to Mr. McLean. The names of a number of other gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, one of whom, John H. Thomas of Springfield, is an avowed candidate. He is circulating among the managers in this city, keeping a sharp lookout for Senatorial points. Lawrence T. Nea of Chillicothe, and Judge Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland are also looked upon as possible candidates. They were prominent candidates before the convention which nominated Mr. Campbell, and, with Mr. Thomas, are original and pronounced tariff reformers.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—John H. Thomas, a millionaire manufacturer of this city, has been in the ring for the United States Senatorship for the last year in case there was any show at all for a Democrat. Now that a Democratic election to this place is conceded Mr. Thomas has come out boldly announcing himself as a candidate. Virgil P. Kline, mentioned for the place, has promised to support Mr. Thomas in his aspirations. Thomas' intimate friends here claim that he will have a walkover, and that no opposition worth mentioning will be developed, and that John R. McLean and Col. Brice will not be candidates.

VICTORY FOR GOV. HOVEY.

The Supreme Court Decides Against the Legislature's Appointing Power.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Indiana Supreme Court in disposing of the last of the pending cases involving the disputed right of the Democratic Legislature to take into its own hands the appointing power heretofore vested in the Governor, today decided that the men elected by the Legislature have no valid right to the offices they are holding. Through all the litigation which has resulted adversely to him Gov. Hovey has persisted in maintaining that he was right, and has been confident that whenever the questions got properly before the court he would be sustained. The court holds that the Legislature had no right to elect, and the Governor can only appoint when a vacancy occurs prior to a regular election. The officers must be elected by the people. In effect the decision deprives the Democrats of their offices and gives the Governor the right to make temporary appointments. All of the offices must then be filled at the next election, which will make Indiana's ticket the largest of any State in the Union.

MONTANA'S ELECTION CONTEST.

As Expected, Judge De Wolfe Decides in Favor of the Democrats.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Judge De Wolfe today rendered a decision denying the Canvassing Board of Silver Bow County the right to appeal against his order for the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the board to canvass the returns from the Thirty-fourth Precinct. The Judge in rendering his decision quoted many authorities to prove the correctness of his opinions. Immediately upon the decision being rendered William Hall and Caleb E. Irvine, members of the Canvassing Board, were served with copies of the peremptory writ commanding them to convene forthwith and count the returns. This afternoon Hall, who has all along declared that he would go to jail before he would comply with the order of the court, appeared and the Canvassing Board assembled.

Hall declared that he would only canvass the vote for those candidates expressly ordered by the court. Accordingly only the votes for the five contesting legislative candidates and the District Judge were counted. As counted today the returns show nine Democratic legislators elected. The Democrats will invoke the same process of law as in the above cases to secure the election of the other Democratic candidates from Silver Bow. Writs will be issued early tomorrow commanding the board to canvass the vote in the disputed precinct for the balance of the ticket. This will elect nine Democrats and one Republican to the Legislature from Silver Bow. Corrected certificates will be issued at once by the County Clerk to those elected. It is probable that the Republicans will try to claim seats in the Legislature upon the State Canvassing Board's certificates.

Mr. Cleveland on the Result.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Ex-President Cleveland was interviewed on the election results.

"It is evident," said he, "that the leaven of tariff reform has at last leavened the whole lump. The West, which has suffered the most from the unjust burden of tariff taxation, has awakened. The State platforms of both Iowa and Ohio were abreast of the St. Louis platform on the subject of tariff reform. The people have considered and passed judgment. It was for the people to decide. They are now deciding. It is enough for me to say that I am satisfied at the indications and results of Tuesday's elections. The verdict in Virginia indicates that the South is still faithful to the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson."

Official Massachusetts Returns.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Senate will be composed of twenty-nine Republicans and eleven Democrats, as compared with thirty-two Republicans and eight Democrats in 1888. There are 162 Republicans and seventy-eight Democrats elected to the Lower House, a Republican loss of eighteen Representatives from last year. The vote of the Town of Gosnold, received today, completes the returns from the State, and makes Brackett (Rep.), 126,801; Russell (Dem.), 120,817; Blackmer (Pro.), 13,854; Marks (Labor), 111. Brackett's plurality, 5,984.

Returns from Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—At this hour (midnight) unofficial returns from every county in the State except seven show a Democratic majority of 42,715. The House stands 79 Democrats, 14 Republicans, 7 doubtful. The Senate stands: Democrats, 29; Republicans, 9; doubtful, 1. This is the smallest representation the Republicans have had in the Legislature in the history of the State.

Returns from Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7.—Revised and fuller returns received from all counties in Pennsylvania do not materially change the figures already sent out. The latest computation makes the plurality for Boyer (Rep.), for State Treasurer, 62,231.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE KAISER WILL TRAVEL

EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS A DESIRE TO SEE THE WORLD.

He Is Going to Have a New Royal Yacht and in It He Will Visit the Leading Countries of the World—Englishmen Think Dr. Peters Was Killed While Poaching on Their Preserves—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Among the items in the new naval estimate before the Reichstag that have roused the bitterest hostility of the Opposition is that of 450,000 marks for a new yacht for the Kaiser and Kaiserin. It is announced that the Honenzollern is too small, though she is a steamer of 1,700 tons. Why does the Kaiser want a larger yacht? A reply to this question was made today to the *Herald* correspondent by a gentleman thoroughly qualified to give information on the subject. This gentleman said: "The Emperor is passionately fond of travel. As a young man he had no opportunity to see the world at all. Now he is free to do as he pleases, and is anxious to learn as much as possible by personal observation of the outside world. He is a great admirer of nature and a great lover of art, and what he is especially anxious to do is to see in every country he visits the leading men and to judge for himself in what essential matters life in other countries differs from life in Germany. The great size of the new yacht destined for the Kaiser," continued this gentleman, "shows that much longer voyages will be undertaken in her than in the old Hohenzollern. It is not likely that cruising in European waters will satisfy the Kaiser's desire for information. Asia and Africa will be visited, and it is not unlikely that the Kaiser may cross the Atlantic and see with his own keen young eyes the United States, or 'the new Germany beyond the seas,' as the Germans like to call it, and of which he has heard and read so much."

THE MURDER OF DR. PETERS.

Englishmen Do Not Seem to Be Greatly Saddened by It.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In spite of the apparent indifference of the German Government as to the fate of Dr. Peters there is no doubt that the massacre of that explorer and his party has added to a great extent to the depression caused in Berlin by the report that Wadelai had fallen into the hands of the Mahdists, and with it everything that remained of European or Egyptian domination in Central Africa. So long as England, or, indeed, any European power, retained a foothold in the Soudan or its environs there remained a hope that the numerous efforts of Germany to obtain possession of a portion of the commerce or agriculture of the interior regions might be successful in one case at least, but even that hope is now abandoned, while the German authorities hasten to disclaim responsibility for Dr. Peters or his expedition. Meanwhile the English are exultant over their own successes in South Africa, and are not slow in calling attention to the now almost indisputable fact that Dr. Peters was killed within the bounds of the territory in that region over which England exercises a protectorate.

WHAT WAS PETERS AFTER?
[*New York Mail and Express Cable.*]

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Karkorro, the supposed scene of the disaster to the German Emin relief expedition under Dr. Peters and the massacre of the leader and his party, is believed to be within the territory which is embraced in the sphere of the British Protectorate, near the limit of navigation of the River Tana, and about fifteen days' journey from the coast. The whole situation lends color to the belief that this journey had little to do with Emin Pasha, who could have been reached much more easily through the German possessions to the south, but that it was designed to harm the British East Africa company, and was supported by the German Government covertly, notwithstanding the systematic efforts made by Prince Bismarck to impress a contrary opinion upon England.

DELMONICO'S ANGER AROUSED.

An Attempt to Prevent a Paris Restaurant from Using the Well-Known Name.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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PARIS, Nov. 7.—The *World* correspondent called today on the MM. Gaillard & Co., a firm of caterers who run on the boulevards a restaurant which they style "Delmonico," and which has been generally supposed in Paris to be a branch establishment of the famous New York house of that name. The restaurant is connected with a banking-house and a ticket office, and is reported to be a favorite rendezvous of gamblers. In reply to the inquiries of the *World* correspondent Mr. Gaillard said that Americans had nothing to do with the establishment, which was run by a French company of high standing. He indignantly denied the gambling story and said that it was a most respectable house, pointing to the fact that a Mr. Tuck, United States Commissioner to the exhibition, entertains there tomorrow at a banquet the French Ministers and the exhibition authorities. M. Gaillard added that various attempts had been made to obtain money from him for the use of the name "Delmonico," a sum of $10,000 being asked at first. This amount was subsequently lowered to $5,000 and then to $2,000. The persons who made these demands professed to be acting on behalf of the Delmonicos of New York. M. Gaillard, however, refused to take into consideration any claims thus made upon his firm and proposes to fight the case in the law courts if necessary. He said that had the New York Delmonicos approached him as a gentleman he might have been disposed to meet their wishes, but that he cannot see that the use of their name does them harm. He considers, on the contrary, that it is an excellent advertisement for the New York house.

Mr. Charles Delmonico was out when the *World* correspondent called at the Hotel Binda, where he is stopping, and the correspondent therefore proceeded to the office of Maitre Cachart, who has been intrusted with this matter by the Messrs. Coudert of New York, the solicitors of Mr. Delmonico. Maitre Cachart denies the truth of the statement that attempts to effect a settlement of the case by means of money have been made. He says that Mr. Charles Delmonico is determined to put a stop to the illegal use of his well-known name for trade purposes, and that he claims $100 per diem damages until the use of his name be abandoned. Mr. Delmonico also demands a further sum of $10,000 damages. Notice of the suit was served on MM. Gaillard & Co. twelve days ago. The case will not come up for hearing before the Civil Tribunal for several months to come. Maitre Cachart is confident of winning the case for Mr. Delmonico, the French law according equal protection to foreigners and citizens. Maitre Cachart does not know that there are any Americans behind MM. Gaillard & Co., and declares that he never heard that the establishment was ever intended as a gambling-house.

CHICAGO THE PLACE FOR THE FAIR.

So Says Gen. Hawkins, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, having completed his labors, is visiting friends in England and will not sail for New York for two weeks. He is loud in his praises of France and Frenchmen, and says all that Americans need expect in their Exposition of 1892 is to approximate to the French Exposition of 1889. Gen. Hawkins spent eight months in Paris, and, as he says, almost lived at the Exposition during that period. Nobody can persuade him that the French people are not great in affairs of magnitude as well as in little things. Great as they are, two years were occupied by them in preparing for the greatest exposition the world ever saw. How the United States can hope to even approach this exposition unless ground is broken without further delay Gen. Hawkins cannot understand. He does not think the American exposition will be held in New York. He has read all that has been published about New York sites, and does not believe a suitable site can be obtained without corralling the best part of a hundred acres of Central Park, and he thinks the people would object to this. He also thinks that as New York has folded its hands the exposition will go to Chicago, as the latter has shown the ability to raise more money for the purpose than New York, and because he thinks Chicago will obtain more support than New York in Congress.

Touching the United States industrial exhibit at the Paris Exposition he has nothing to say. He is unstinted in praise of the United States art exhibit, and puts it next to that of France in artistic and money value as well as in size. As to complaints of artists, he says he is not to blame if artists whose names were recommended for decoration did not meet with favor from the jury. It was not his fault. He feels that he did his entire duty, and holds it to be impossible to please all.

LEON SAY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

The Policy of the Moderate Republicans Clearly Outlined.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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PARIS, Nov. 7.—At the monthly dinner of the editors of the *Journal des Debats* given tonight Léon Say pronounced an important political discourse, which may be considered the program of the most moderate section of the Republican party. M. Say did not occupy himself about possible alliances between parliamentary groups. "The days of the group policy," he said, "are past. Moderate Republicans have neither to negotiate with the Right nor the Radicals. They must simply adhere to their principles. They do not seek power, but henceforth they must have a clearly defined and firm policy and sustain it without compromise or weakness. In the late elections the country put an end to the Boulangist adventure which had no more constant and resolute adversaries than the Moderate Republicans. The electors manifested not less clearly their desire for a return to the policy of order, tolerance, and respectful consideration of the interests and principles of all. This is the policy the Moderate Republicans must energetically defend in Parliament."

Referring to the military and educational laws M. Say reminded his hearers that his friends and he had proposed amendments in the Senate which had for their object the attenuation of the effects of the laws with respect to seminarists and laicisation. His opinion has not been modified on that point. He still thinks it useless and vexatious to force seminarists to do rifle exercise in times of peace and that in time of war they ought to be employed with the ambulance corps and in infirmaries. He thinks also there is necessity to temporize in laicising schools in cases where municipal councils are opposed to the measure, and that a Cabinet that would work with a majority of the moderates would easily satisfy the public wish on these two points, and thus contribute to lessen religious quarrels. It would also be an act of wisdom to cease the laicisation of hospitals.

Speaking of the financial situation M. Say agreed with the axiom that to have good finances it is necessary to commence with good politics. He did not dissimulate the fact that the state of France's finances would doubtless necessitate the creation of new resources, but it is not according to his idea that either an income tax or an increase of the land tax ought to be voted. The new chamber will have to adopt a more efficacious method of working than the last Legislature, but if the right of interpellation has to be regulated care must be taken not to impede it, which would be an encroachment on the right of the minority. As for the law of the press, if it must be modified in order to put an end to intolerable abuses care must be taken not to suppress the essential guarantees which have ever been considered as the safeguard of the liberty of the press.

The ideas expressed by Leon Say constitute the program of the moderate and liberal policy that is likely to rally all men who are not engaged to the extreme parties of the Right and Left.

AUSTRIA USED AS A CATSPAW.

Francis Joseph Thinks Germany Is Not Inclined to Tote Fair.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Nov. 7.—Already there are signs of dissensions in the new league of brotherhood which was to offer a perpetual security for the peace of Europe. The Emperor of Austria begins to have serious doubts whether he has not been used by Germany as as catspaw. The recent visit of Emperor William to the Sultan has evidently resulted in a good understanding between the Porte and Germany, and, what is much more important, it is believed the meeting between the Emperor and the Czar at Berlin is likely to lead to a close rapprochement between their Governments. It is even stated that a marriage has been arranged between the Czarowitz and Princess Margaret of Prussia. If that be true the alliance which Austria made with Germany has tied the hands of the former Power, while it has left Russia free to pursue her Eastern policy without fear of serious check. This is a coup worthy of the fame and skill of Prince Bismarck. In the time of William Russia held aloof from Germany. The old monarch on his deathbed recommended his grandson to "keep on good terms with Russia." It is not difficult to conceive by whom this advice was inspired. During the brief reign of the Emperor Frederick the general situation remained unchanged, but the pupil of Prince Bismarck lost no time in endeavoring to carry out his preceptor's injunctions. Russia obstinately turned a deaf ear to his overtures. Then the triple alliance was formed and the Czar saw he was in danger of having his flank turned by Austria. The lesser Power was employed to lure the larger one into the net. When this end is secured it will not much matter whether Austria approves or disapproves of the use which has been made of her. She would not be able to move hand or foot against the will of the stronger Powers.

It may well be that Russia has still larger designs in view. Some people appear to imagine that her Asiatic policy has come to its natural end and will be pursued no further. There are many persons in England who hold that view. Russia has spent millions in extending her Asiatic frontier towards India, only to recede when she is in sight of the promised land. That is not the principle on which Russia or any other great Power commonly acts. It is not the principle which England herself adopted in India or which she is at this moment adopting in Africa. To take all and to give back nothing is the rule in such matters. Fortified by a closer alliance with Germany the Czar may come to the conclusion that the time is approaching for another forward move in the direction of British India. Meanwhile England is telling the natives that if they get up agitation enough they may rule their own country and supplant their former conquerors. Not by such method was India won, and not by such method will it be retained. At a time when flabby sentimentality appears to be predominant in English parties it would not be surprising if the Czar sent on his legions a little further towards the heart of the British power in India, ready to strike them when the fitting moment comes.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Boulangist Leaders Confer with Their Chief—Cable Notes.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A conference between the leaders of the Boulangist party was held today at the residence of Gen. Boulanger on the Island of Jersey. Sixty prominent members of the party were present.

The authorities of the Island of Jersey had a conference today, which resulted in the landlord of the hotel at which the Boulangist conference was held being cautioned that he would be held responsible in the event of any overt demonstration arising from the conference. It is stated that the Boulangist leaders debated propositions for important alterations in the program of the party.

Herbert Spencer on the Land Question.

[*New York Mail and Express Cable.*]

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Herbert Spencer, in a letter to the *Times*, which he intends to be explanatory of his attitude on the land question, says that he has no positive opinion as to what may occur, because he cannot see any way of reconciling the ethical requirements of the question with the politico-economical requirements. The scheme of nationalization of land by compensating the landlords would, he says, entail in capital and interest an outlay of money fully equal to the amount which is now paid in the shape of rent; while he has no reason to think that the substituted form of administration would be an improvement upon the existing form.

"It is a wild belief," writes Prof. Spencer, "that the land would be better managed by public officials than by private owners. What the remote future may bring forth it is impossible to say, but with a humanity anything like that which we now know the implied reorganization would be disastrous."

Advised Employers to Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—At the meeting of master lightermen today several speakers expressed displeasure because Cardinal Manning and Mr. Sidney Buxton sided with the men without inquiring into the character of their demands. Even Lord Brassey's award, it was said, would enable the men to earn 5 pounds 4 shillings weekly, the highest artisan wages in the country.

Cardinal Manning, Mr. Buxton, and the Lord Mayor have sent a joint letter to the masters, in which they declare that the principle of one job to constitute a night's work was accepted by the masters, and that the matter was not referred to Lord Brassey's arbitration. They advise the masters to surrender.

Bradlaugh Steadily Improving.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The condition of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the eminent Radical and freethinker, is improving slowly. A few few days ago a number of Mr. Bradlaugh's friends conceived the idea and carried it into effect of raising a fund wherewith to send him on a voyage to India in the hope that his health might be permanently restored thereby. Today a committee waited upon Mr. Bradlaugh to inform him of the scheme and apprise him of the fact that the money had been subscribed and was at his disposal, but the gentleman courteously, but firmly, refused to accept it.

To Make Rome a Seaport.

ROME, Nov. 7.—A commission has been appointed to examine the scheme first suggested by Garibaldi, to convert Rome into a seaport by means of a canal eighty meters wide and ten meters deep, from the Tiber to Castelfusano, a distance of eleven miles. De Lesseps approves of the project, and an American company is willing to undertake the work, which, it is estimated, will cost 68,000,000 francs.

Policy of the French Republicans.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—At a meeting of sixty Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies today it was decided to convoke a plenary reunion of the Republican majority to appoint officers of the party. The speakers pronounced against the formation of groups. The Boulangist members will be excluded from the reunion.

Princess Marie Is Not Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The report of the death of the wife of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, formerly Mlle. Loisinger, is declared to be untrue.

American Seamen Drowned.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 7.—The American ship Cheseborough, Capt. Ericson, from Hiogo via Mokadadi for New York, has been wrecked on the northern coast of Japan. Nineteen of her crew were drowned.

Berlin Butchers Bankrupted.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is stated from official sources that 200 butchers in Berlin have been thrown into bankruptcy by the Government's prohibition of the importation of cattle.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, rain, turning into snow in Northern Illinois, colder, variable winds, becoming northwesterly in Illinois.

For Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin, light rain, turning into snow, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Iowa, light rain or snow, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair, followed by light rain or snow in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota; no decided change in temperature, except warmer in western portions of North and South Dakota, variable winds.

For Kansas and Nebraska, rain or snow, preceded by fair in Nebraska, no decided change in temperature, northerly winds.

For Missouri, rain, turning into snow in northwest portion, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Colorado, fair, preceded by light snow in eastern portion, stationary temperature, northerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	30.12	48	..	....	Fair..	....
Minnedosa	30.08	30	44	W....	Fair..	....
Medicine Hat	30.00	44	58	....	....	....
New York	30.12	48	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Washington, D. C.	30.18	52	60	Calm	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.18	54	62	S....	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.12	62	70	E....	Fair..	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.06	70	76	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.02	72	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.94	58	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	.62
New Orleans, La.	29.94	74	82	S....	Fair..	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	52	58	N. W.	Clear..	.32
Nashville, Tenn.	29.94	60	60	E....	Rain..	.20
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	42	48	S. E.	Rain..	.08
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	46	48	W....	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.08	44	50	W....	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.12	46	50	W....	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	30.14	48	50	S. W.	Clear..	....
Cleveland, O.	30.16	50	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.16	48	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	30.12	48	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	48	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.16	38	50	N. W.	Clear..	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.14	38	48	N....	Fair..	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.10	42	50	E....	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.22	32	38	N....	Clear..	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.14	42	48	W....	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.10	46	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.12	42	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.20	38	44	N. E.	Fair..	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.14	42	44	N. E.	Fair..	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	36	40	S. W.	Clear..	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.30	38	40	N....	Fair..	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.06	44	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	46	52	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.08	44	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.86	46	46	N....	Rain..	2.84
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	38	44	E....	Rain..	.42
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	38	42	N. E.	Rain..	1.14
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	38	44	N....	Rain..	.84
Omaha, Neb.	30.10	44	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, Dak.	30.32	24	34	N....	Clear..	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.22	38	46	N....	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.30	28	36	N....	Clear..	....
St. Vincent	30.26	30	42	S....	Clear..	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.30	44	46	W....	Clear..	....
Fort Buford	30.20	36	52	S. W.	Clear..	....
Helena, Mont.	30.28	50	54	S. W.	Fair..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.40	30	38	N. W.	Clear..	....
Denver, Colo.	30.36	38	38	N. W.	Fair..	.08
Dodge City, Kas.	30.14	32	40	N....	Snow..	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.22	46	52	N. E.	Clear..	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.42	42	46	Calm.	Clear..	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.30	38	..	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco	30.24	52	..	S. E.	Fair..	....

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

New York—Arrived, the State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow; the Rhynland, Antwerp, and the Spain, Liverpool.

Queenstown—Arrived, the Britannic and the Nevada, New York for Liverpool.

Lizard—Passed, the Columbia, New York for Hamburg.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A convention of college Presidents and other educators is in session at New Haven, Conn.

L. W. James, A. A. Patterson, and H. F. Carey will represent the association of Saratoga mineral water interests at the convention of American mineral water representatives to be held in Chicago Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The differences between the officials of the Mackey system and the striking freight conductors and brakemen on the Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis railroads and branches were settled yesterday afternoon. Concessions were made by both sides and arranged satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

10—Time—10

Intending travelers should keep an eye out for Saturday's TRIBUNE, which will contain announcements by the popular Pennsylvania lines of their improved passenger equipment and quickened train service Eastward and Southward from Chicago.

Truly Elegant!

Is the verdict regarding our $5.00 Hand-Sewed Shoe. They fit to perfection, are stylish, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. We have an endless variety of $3.00 shoes. The inner soles are free from tacks and waxed threads. They have all the style and finish of high-priced goods. Men's, Boys', and Youths' exclusively.

HATHAWAY, HARRINGTON SOULE & CO.

153 So. Clark-st.,

Two Doors South of Madison.

MEN'S HATS. LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., HATTERS, 86 MADISON-ST., Tribune Bldg.

TRUSTS.

Sugar Trust, Gas Trust, Cotton Trust, Miss-Trust.

"WILL YOU TRUST ME, DARLNIG?" he cried.

"With all my heart, with all my soul, with all myself, Augustus," she whispered, nestling on his manly bosom.

"WOULD TO HEAVEN YOU WERE MY TAILOR," he murmured to himself, and took her tenderly in his arms.

Augustus came into our Custom Tailoring Department (2d whole floor), yesterday afternoon, was AGAIN refused credit, but produced collateral and left his order—for he saw over $50,000 (dollars) worth of NEW WOOLENS, and Smith & Co., corner of State and Clark-sts., who offered credit to "Aug." could not please his fastidious taste. (Small assortment.)

WILLOUGHBY & HILL

HAVE THE GOODS.

Have the HIGHEST SALARIED CUTTERS in Chicago, and the WORK and GOODS are not EXCELLED on the face of this earth. Our prices are moderate, and we do not say we sell goods less than they are worth, but we do know we sell all goods as low as anybody.

TRY OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPT.

Once and you will never regret it.

WILLOUGHBY & HILL'S

Family Clothing House.

Largest Stock in our Line in Chicago. PROFESSOR DE YOUNG, Assessor, says so, and we have to pay the city that way.

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

BENEFICIAL.

"Coup d'Etat" FURNITURE SALE.

Benefitted

Is every one who attends the Great Sale, which includes every article of Furniture, Bric-a-brac, Art Ware, etc., in our establishment from Basement to Roof.

Prices

Reduced to One-Half, and in many cases to Less Than Half Value.

Plain Figures. Cash. One Price.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

The Cheapest Furniture House in America,

249 and 251 State Street.

We Keep the Truth Steadily in View.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Headquarters." It Cannot Be Too Often Insisted.

State and Madison-sts.

It has been suggested by our Manufacturer that we hold a "*Special Sale*"

We Add to the Prominence of This Sale 100 Dozen

Gents' *Fancy Trimmed* Night Shirts At 75c

Gents' "Improved System" Stuttgarter Normal Sanitary Wool Night Shirts, At $2.50

Improved System — Stuttgarter Normal Sanitary Underwear — Trade Mark — Guaranteed Natural Wool

"*Medically Recommended.*"

SIZES: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52.

True Value $4.50.

The Price to Hold Good for Two Days—No Longer.

THE THIRD PARTY GHOST.

IT HOVERS OVER THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

All Efforts to Combat It Have Proved Unavailing, and the Unruly Monster Will Surely Rise to Wreck the Harmony of the Convention About to Open—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa Leads the Opposition.

The public work of the sixteenth national meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will begin today at Battery D and will conclude next Tuesday night. All day yesterday delegates from different States continued to gather at the headquarters in the Palmer House, and the convention will open with a full representation from all the States included in the roll-call of the union. Yesterday was taken up by committee meetings, at which the program for the session was marked out. As a matter of fact the work done was entirely of a routine character and of no public interest.

This morning the proceedings will be opened at 9 o'clock with a prayer-meeting, conducted by Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the union. Bible reading and prayer will occupy the forenoon. At 2 p. m. the convention will be called to order by Miss Willard, and the afternoon will be devoted to receiving reports from executive officers, standing and special committees, and a review of the work by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell of Connecticut. At the evening session there will be addresses of welcome by Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Mrs. M. B. Carse, and Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, and Miss Willard will read her annual Presidential address.

MISS WILLARD VINDICATED.

A matter personal to Miss Frances Willard was passed upon by the Executive Committee, which appointed Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Missouri and Mrs. Mary Burt of New York to prepare resolutions regarding the charges made by Dr. M. W. Burnett against Miss Willard and others in respect to the Woman's Temperance Hospital. The committee presented a report expressive of their sympathy with Miss Willard, Mrs. Buell, and Mrs. Pugh and their unshaken confidence in the wisdom and integrity of those ladies. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and thus disposes for this occasion of one unpleasant subject.

But there is a greater and more threatening rock ahead. The quarrel between the strict third-party people, who compose the great majority of the convention, and the little band of Iowa delegates, led by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, is growing in bitterness. It was a little rift within the lute years ago, but this is the sixth annual meeting at which the question has forced itself to the front, and it will no more "down" than Banquo's ghost. Indeed, this time the probabilities are that the Iowa people who have stood up so strongly for a separation of the idea of prohibition from politics and have been so often overruled will, before the convention is over, take the bit between their teeth, decide that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and go out from the fold. The views of the Iowa delegation were enunciated by Mrs. J. E. Foster in an interview last evening.

"The W. C. T. U. is nominally a representative body," she said, "but the organization is so much in the hands of the partisan women that it does not convey the ideas of the rank and file and the paying members. Each State President is ex-officio a Vice-President of the convention. The delegates are elected by the State bodies in the proportion of one to each 500 paying members. Iowa has thirteen delegates. There are some members of other delegations, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some of the Southern States, for instance, who think as we do, but we are in a great minority and we expect to be beaten as usual. This is the sixth convention in which we have stood up for our views.

THE THIRD-PARTY ADVOCATES LEAD.

"It is true that we have not gained in numbers, but that is because the administration has all the power and drives out our sympathizers. There is no uniform plan of representation. Iowa elects, but Connecticut does not, and so on. You see there are really two classes of delegates. First, there are those who represent the paying members. Then there are the superintendents of departments, who are practically under the nomination of the executive. They do not form a majority, of course, but it looks as if they held the balance of power. It is about the same as if the Cabinet were six times multiplied and then given seats in Congress. We have long realized that we could do nothing against this ex-officio body. They are a fine body of women, some of the best. Each one is a specialist in her line. They have charge of the different departments; the educational, evangelistic, literary, Sunday-school, social purity, anti-narcotics, Sabbath observance, and other subjects. They are not elected by States, but there are State Superintendents of each department under them.

"We believe in prohibition as they do. But we believe that it can only be obtained by enlisting the sympathies of all good people, irrespective of party politics. Their policy is rule or ruin. They demand a third party, and are prepared to wreck the Republican party to attain their ends. They are jubilant now over the Democratic success in Ohio and still more so over that in Iowa. We feel that matters have reached a crisis, and that if this third-party business is to be continued the cause of prohibition is lost."

BANQUET AT THE SHERMAN.

Five hundred distinguished Prohibitionists and temperance workers banqueted at the Sherman House last evening in honor of the leaders of the National Prohibition party and the National Woman's Temperance Union, and the leaders were there.

"The most notable gathering of temperance people I ever saw," said a gray-haired worker. "Encouraging to me," said Malcolm Smith of Cedar Rapids, Ia., who had just run away from the political revolution. Prohibition and temperance people from nearly every State in the Union were present, and the evening was an auspicious opening to the work of the W. C. T. U., which begins today. So large was the attendance that the sale of tickets to the tables was stopped and it was found necessary to divide those present between the two large dining-rooms. The tables were decorated with chrysanthemums. In the large room, at the head of the table at which Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, presided, were ex-Gov. J. P. St. John and daughter, Neal Dow of Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Gougar, Lafayette, Ind.; the Rev. Joseph Cummings, President of the Northwestern University; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; George R. Scott, New York *Witness;* A. G. Wolfenbarger, Nebraska; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, Michigan; Miss Clara B. Hoffman, Missouri; W. Jennings Demorest, N. Y.; S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin; G. R. Scott, New York; H. S. Taylor, John L. Thomas, New York; Albert Dodge, Michigan; H. W. Austin and J. B. Hobbs. Miss Frances E. Willard, as chief guest, occupied a table in the small dining-room.

At the close of the banquet the Rev. Dr. H. S. Taylor, Chairman of the Cook County Committee, welcomed the visitors in a sparkling speech, which was responded to by John Lloyd Thomas, Secretary of the National Committee. George R. Scott responded to the toast, "Our Leader of '84," and A. C. Wolfenbarger of Nebraska to the toast, "Hung in Effigy."

When ex-Gov. St. John arose he was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause. In the course of a lengthy address he said that the people were becoming tired of a party that was afraid to run up the black flag on the liquor question.

"Mrs. John P. St. John" was the next toast, and Mrs. Helen Gougar responded to it. Mrs. St. John in turn thanked the meeting for the attention shown her. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop of Michigan spoke on the "Amendment Campaigns;" Mrs. Clara B. Hoffman of Missouri on the "Prohibition Press," and W. Jennings Demorest of New York responded to the "National W. C. T. U." Miss Frances E. Willard closed the speech-making with a response to Mr. Jennings.

FRANK D. CLARK WILL GO TO PRISON.

A Chicago Man Convicted at St. Louis of Violating the Postal Regulations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The case of Frank D. Clark of Chicago, convicted last May of sending obscene medical literature through the mails, was up before Judge Thayer in the Federal Court today. Clark lives at Wheaton, Ill., and has amassed a fortune in the "doctor business." He has offices in this city and Cincinnati, and is now under conviction in Cincinnati for a similar offense. Judge Krum argued motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment today and both were overruled. Clark stand a good chance of spending at least two years in the penitentiary.

HAVE THEY SPELMAN'S MEMORY?

Two Peoria Men Summoned as Witnesses in the Cronin Trial.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—John Downs, better known as "The Thomas Moore of Peoria," and Lew Fallon, Alderman from the Eighth Ward of this city, were today subpœnaed to appear as witnesses on the Cronin case. It is believed here that they may have Edward Spelman's memory concealed somewhere about their persons.

When Spelman testified the other day before the court differently to what he testified to before the grand jury as to some remarks made by Coughlin on his visit to Peoria in regard to Dr. Cronin, Spelman said he was induced to believe that he was mistaken in his grand-jury testimony by Downs and Fallon, who were present when the alleged remarks were made. From interviews with these two gentlemen today it would seem they are afflicted with the same painful loss of memory as that from which Mr. Spelman is suffering. They "cannot imagine" what they are summoned for, and believe they had no conversation with Coughlin except on matters affecting the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Fallon at the time of Coughlin's visit to Peoria was keeping a saloon, and the Chicago man made the place his headquarters. Downs was a frequent visitor, and became quite intimate with Coughlin. It is believed here that the State is making a mistake in not recalling Spelman to help Downs and Fallon in identifying themselves. Downs is a bright Irishman, who has served in the Legislature and filled several important positions in the city. He was Traveling Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under the late Democratic Collector.

A Wisconsin "Fox" Discovered.

Chief of Detectives Horace Elliott yesterday received a long communication from Police Magistrate Sholts of Sparta, Wis., in which a strange story is told of a man found living alone in a cave on the banks of the La Crosse River, a short distance from Sparta. The man was clad in rags and subsisted on herbs, berries, and raw corn. He is unable to talk but wrote his name as Bernard Mainy. A farmer living in the vicinity of the cave informed the magistrate that three months before the strange man came to his house and asked for food. While there he spoke glibly of the Cronin murder and the order of the Glan-na-Gael. A photograph of the fellow accompanied the communication.

The supposition of Justice Sholts that the man is Cooney, "the Fox," is an erroneous one, as one glance at the picture proves. He is 28 years of age, weighs 140 pounds, has blue eyes, black hair, and dark moustache. He is evidently trying to create the impression that he is half-witted, though an examination by several physicians at Sparta resulted in the decision that the man is perfectly sane. Chief Elliott will take no action in the matter, as he knows of no such person being wanted in Chicago.

PAN-AMERICANS IN THE IRON MILLS.

Vast Furnaces and Mills of Pittsburg Furnish a Day's Entertainment.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—If the international excursionists had any doubt respecting the truth of the Pennsylvania axiom, "Iron is king," it was effectively set at rest today. Since early morning, with the exception of one place where they saw the process of making pressed glassware, they have been in an iron city, walking over miles of iron floor and under iron roofs, had their faces scorched by white hot iron ingots and bars, and returned tired and jaded, but instructed, to their hotel, bearing samples of iron in their pockets. Many of the processes used in the vast mills and shops of Pittsburg and its suburbs had been seen before by the delegates, but never perhaps on the same extensive scale. In one place they saw a twenty-ton steel ingot emerge from its mold and with difficulty kept pace with it as it was seized by automatic machinery and hurried from one roll to another, clipped and sheared until it was transformed into sheeting for the great coast-defense vessel now building at San Francisco. They saw the largest hydraulic shears in the world cutting through great boiler-plates like the tailors' scissors through cloth, and out of another shop completed railroad rails ran out with a rapidity that appeared to justify the belief that it was supplying all of the steel rails needed for the railroad construction of the whole continent. The delegates were particularly interested in the manufacture of tubes, and they watched with interest the sheets of hot metal curl up under the rolls and emerge at a white heat from the furnaces to be welded into long tubes by simple yet effective machinery. They also saw the king of metals spun out into wire and bitten off into nails and beaten down by steam hammers into sheets of Russia iron. Altogether the day, although fatiguing, was full of interest. Delegate Andrew Carnegie joined the party for the first time today and took pride in escorting them through his works. A pleasant feature of the entertainment was the brass bands which furnished music at the mills and which are composed entirely of mill operatives. The party returned to Pittsburg along the shores of the Monongahela River, and from the views of the acres of floating coal tows were enabled to get an idea of the extent of the water traffic of Western Pennsylvania.

WRESTLING WITH STUBBORN CHEROKEES

Secretary Noble to Issue an Early Order to Remove the Cattlemen.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Advices received from Washington say Secretary Noble will in a few days back his first proclamation with a peremptory order requiring cattlemen to remove their herds before June 1. The council will be engaged in settling contracts for nearly a week yet. Nothing can be done in the Cherokee Strip matter till that time. There is no change in the situation. Delegates on the part of the Cherokees will surely be appointed to confer with the commission, who will promise the Cherokees that Secretary Noble will recommend the abrogation of Art. 15 of the treaty of 1866 if they will sell to the Government at once at $1.25 per acre.

A good many will not agree to this. They want the abrogation of the objectionable article perfected by Congress before they negotiate. Secretary Noble is adverse to this arrangement. He says he can do nothing but promise the Cherokees. He will do his best to have the article repealed. The Commissioners have been advised of the appointment of Warren G. Sayers of Indiana to be Cherokee Commissioner vice John F. Hartranft, deceased. Secretary Horace Speed, also of Indiana, says he is a good man for the position. Sayers will go to Washington to receive his instructions, and will then come to Tahlequah.

BLOODY BUTCHERIES IN MEXICO.

Ten or Fifteen Persons Killed in a Riot—Customs Officers Lynched.

LAREDO, Mex., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—News has reached the commander of the Mexican troops in Neuvo Laredo, opposite this city, of serious trouble which is now going on in Mier Mexico, down the Rio Grande from this point about 160 miles. Last Sunday a merchant named Guteries was shot and killed by two customs guards, who claim he refused to stop and be searched on the road between Mier and Camarog. On their arrival in Mier they reported the affair, and the citizens were so incensed they raised a mob and lynched them. About forty or fifty Mexican troops and a body of fifteen or twenty customs guards arrived there too late to save the lives of the guards, and a general battle occurred, resulting in the death and wounding of some ten or fifteen parties. Reinforcements were telegraphed for to Matamoras. The town at last accounts was in an uproar.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

Terrible Fate of a 15-Year-Old Boy at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A fate similar to the one that recently befel Lineman Feeks in New York overtook Harry Oliver, a 15-year-old boy, this morning. Oliver was employed to wipe the gearing of the electric cars. Ignorant of the fact that the current was turned on he touched a live wire connecting with the battery or else the battery itself, and a loud cry for help called the workmen to him. Blue smoke was already issuing from his hands and he was suffering the most excruciating pain. The current was shut off at once, but too late; the deadly fluid had done its work and the boy expired in the greatest agony after having been removed to his home.

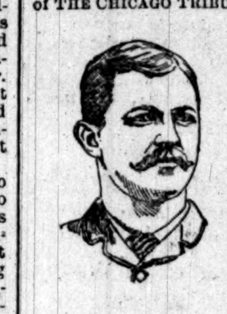
Rheumatism and catarrh, caused by impoverished blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WITH THE BALL-PLAYERS.

WORK OF THE BROTHERHOOD MEETING AT NEW YORK CITY.

No Permanent Organization Effected as Yet, but the New League Placed on a Business Footing—Details of the Plan as Adopted—Results of the Racing at Nashville and Elizabeth—General Turf and Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Players' National League closed its initial meeting this evening. It has as yet no permanent organization, because Judge Bacon, its lawyer, on the edge of a vote for Secretary, with F. H. Brunell of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Harry Wright as the nominees, called a halt. Both men were nominated spontaneously and without consultation. Judge Bacon declared that the various clubs must be incorporated before a permanent organization was effected. The motion to elect a Secretary was tabled and all the lines laid for perfecting an organization at a future meeting. This was done by the appointment of a committee on permanent organization, made up of Col. McAlpine, New York; H. Love, Philadelphia; John Addison, Chicago; A. L. Johnson, Cleveland; Ed Hanlon, Pittsburg. It will begin its work tomorrow.



ALBERT L. JOHNSON.

The contract was approved after being changed to fit in with the change in the league plan of dividing the gate receipts and will be ready tomorrow night. It will then be sent to the clubs and the men signed as soon as possible. The terms of the instrument provide for no classification, salary limit, or reserve clauses, and provide for a three-year term of service. Players may be released for cause and outright only. The sales system is dead.

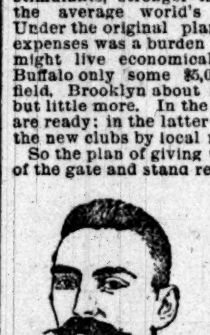
John M. Ward displaced John Morrill as temporary Secretary, and, with A. L. Johnson as temporary President, the machine will run until Jan. 8, when the league meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city. The league's work in the meantime will be done by the clubs in it, though the Secretary was authorized to receive proposals for base-ball supplies between meetings.



JOHN M. WARD.

The big work of the meeting was a complete change in the structure on which the league was organized, so far as the stockholders are concerned. The original plan provided for $20,000 as the amount of capital stock, a pooling of the receipts, and an equal division between clubs. It was a trust, plain and simple, and discussion of the natural objections caused a feeling that it could not go before the public without something to stimulate wisdom and economy in management. The players were all right because the $20,000 in prizes divided into portions of $7,000 to first, $4,000 to second, $3,000 to third, $2,000 to fourth, $1,500 to fifth, $1,200 to sixth, $700 to seventh, and $500 to eighth were strong stimulants, stronger in fact than the prizes for the average world's championship victory. Under the original plan an extravagant club's expenses was a burden to the other clubs which might live economically. Then, again, it costs Buffalo only some $5,000 to put its team in the field, Brooklyn about $10,000, and Philadelphia but little more. In the former city the grounds are ready; in the latter large bonuses are offered the new clubs by local railroad corporations.

So the plan of giving visiting clubs 50 per cent of the gate and stand receipts was adopted. This is the same plan as is now used by the National League, except that the percentage is increased and the stand receipts included in the totals. The net profits of each club will be divided, and the players' half of them will go into a pool to be shared equally by the men. Thus they come in exactly as they did in the plan of the agreement published in Thursday's TRIBUNE. The stockholders in the smaller cities may get less, because their receipts from foreign games may be smaller.



FRED PFEFFER.

EVERYTHING LOVELY.

The plan was approved almost unanimously. It was the original plan as drawn up by John Ward and modified in the interest of simplicity. All is harmony tonight, and some of the delegates have left for home. Most of the players will stay for their contracts. The three years' term, with its personal bond addition, may cause some hesitation, but the stars, such as Ewing, Kelly, Ward, Keefe, Pfeffer, Connor, and Brouthers, are ready to go on them at once, and the rest will follow. So far not a break in the solid ranks is reported and none is expected. No changes in the teams have as yet been decided on. All the men have declared that they are willing to do the best for all.

The probable list of managers of the new clubs will be: Philadelphia, Harry Wright; Boston, John Morrill; New York, Buck Ewing; Brooklyn, John Ward; Buffalo, Jim White; Chicago, Fred Pfeffer; Cleveland, not decided; Pittsburg, Ed Hanlon. The new clubs will be given attractive, distinctive, and uniform names. Advance money will be paid when absolutely necessary. There was some talk about a man for President, and the choice will probably be McAlpine, who is strong here in political and social circles, young, rich, and popular. Charles B. Cory of Boston, another rich and popular man of middle age, is also talked of.

The American Association has out its scouts to find out the men likely to be taken by the new league. Chicago will surely get some, Cleveland some more, and in all some ten association stars are likely to be enlisted. All are "fixed" and ready to come at once. John Addison, who represents Chicago here, would be a strong man for the Presidency if he had not declined to consider it and asked for the Secretaryship. He will gather plans for the new Chicago club's stand tomorrow and Saturday. Al Johnson starts out tomorrow nigt with a gripsack full of contracts on another missionary tour.

Next Monday the Board of Directors of the National League of Base-Ball Clubs will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Wednesday next the annual meeting of that organization will be held. The association meeting will also be held Wednesday.

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It is now as good as settled that Arlie Latham, the talkative third baseman of the St. Louis Browns, will hold down third base in the Chicago brotherhood team next summer. Burns, who was at first apparently won over to the new scheme by the influence of his old friend and constant companion, Ed Williamson, weakened at the moment of test and is now regarded as hopelessly in the power of Spalding. He has refused to sign a brotherhood contract and has gone to his home in Connecticut. Latham is one of the best known players in the country and one of the most eccentric. He is certainly the most voluble and to lots of people the most offensive coacher ever seen on the diamond. He is a great ball-player, though. He hits much better than Burns, is sure in the field, and can run bases with most anybody. When St. Louis was crazy about base-ball Latham occupied a niche higher than anybody on earth in the adoration of the populace. He never could get along with Von der Ahe, though, and he has undoubtedly been fined more often than any other man now living. In spite of this he is a high-class man, and if his habits were as steady as Burns' there would be no hesitation in pronouncing the change advisable.

RUNNING MEETING AT NASHVILLE.

Three Favorites and Three Outsiders Win the Events of the Day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The weather today was the most disagreeable of the fall meeting at West Side Park. There was a drizzling rain and only about eight hundred people were in attendance. The track was slow and muddy. The betting was not lively, except on the third race, when business in the ring was pretty well concentrated on the book temporarily run by Al Burton. He laid long odds against all the horses except Milton. Quite a plunge was made on Carter B. in this race, and Burton is said to have been a big winner on the event. Three out of the six favorites won and Burton afterwards lost it back on the last race, in which he offered the long odds of 30 to 1 against Governor, who was well backed by a local bookmaker.

The first race was won by Rival, who passed under the wire two lengths in front of Germanic. Pell Mell won the second race by three-quarters of a length from Somerset. The post odds were 7 to 1 against the winner. Billy Pinkerton won the third race by one and a half lengths, Nevada being second.

Milton was the winner in the fourth race, landing five lengths in front of Armiel. The post odds were 8 to 5 against Milton and 4 to 1 against Armiel to win, with 3 to 5 against Milton and 3 to 2 against Armiel for the place.

The fifth race was won by King Roxbury, who was seven lengths in front of Enterprise. The post odds were 7 to 5 against Roxbury and 6 to 1 against Enterprise to win, with 2 to 1 against Enterprise for a place.

The sixth and last race was won by Governor, who was five lengths in front of Nettie Kent.

SUMMARIES.

First race, purse for maidens 3 years old and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: Germanic, 107 pounds; Maggie B., 107; Rival, 107; Vatican, 110; Waldo Johnson, 110; Cypsy Girl, 112; War Peak, 115; Royalist, 115. Rival won, Germanic second, War Peak third. Time, 1:19¼.

Second race, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, seven furlongs—Starters: Bonnie King, 101 pounds; Katie S., 109; Pell Mell, 107; Amos A., 108; Somerset, 111; Col. Gore, 114; Col. Hunt, 113. Pell Mell won, Somerset second, Bonnie King third. Time, 1:35.

Third race, purse, free handicap, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Zulu, 103 pounds; Rambler, 110; Billy Pinkerton, 109; Receiver, 98; Hornpipe, 112; McMurtry, 108; Cashier, 104; Vattell, 101; Harry Ireland, 95; Nevada, 108; Bridgelight, 112. Billy Pinkerton won, Nevada second, Cashier third. Time, 1:41¼.

Fourth race, purse, free handicap for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Starters: Fakir, 104 pounds; Milton, 118; Zufola, 109; Carter B., 100; Workmate, 110; Frank Shaw, 98; Cecil B., 106; Armiel, 104; Sam Doxey, 110. Milton won, Armiel second, Cecil B. third. Time, 1:20¾.

Fifth race, selling purse, allowances, five furlongs—Starters: Storyteller, 97 pounds; Sheridan, 97; Gov. Ross, 97; Miss Clay, 99; Enterprise, 102; Packhorse, 102; King Roxbury, 102; Ban Boy, 107. King Roxbury won, Enterprise second, Ban Boy third. Time, 1:06¾.

Sixth race, same conditions and distance as in the fifth—Starters: Pauline, 84 pounds; Boy Blue, 88; Governor, 97; Balance, 102; Irish Dan, 102; Haramboure, 102; Nettie Kent, 104; Longbrook, 112. Governor won, Nettie Kent second, Haramboure third. Time, 1:07¼.

TODAY'S CARD.

Following are the entries for tomorrow, the last day of the fall meeting at West Side Park:

First race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Boy Blue, 80 pounds; Weeks, 82; Sena A., 89; Gov. Bate, 90; Fosteral, 91; John Morris, 91; Gov. Ross, 92; Regardless, 108.

Second race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Vivia, 81 pounds; Bonnie King, 91; Lady Rose, 93; Lizzie L., 100; Probus, 101; Meckie, 102; Donovan, 103; Tommy R., 111.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Daisy Woodruff, 104 pounds; Marion O., 104; Rimini, 104; Cora L., 104; Bertha, 104; Argenta, 100; Lake View, Pete Willis, Superior, Climax, 107 each; Kittie R., 109; Harry Ireland, Benson, Red Elm, 112 each.

Fourth race, one mile—Mary Mac, 74 pounds; Cecil B., 84; Milton, 87; Ollie Benjamin, 87; Bertha, 109; Ten Like, 112; Carus, 112.

Fifth race, half mile—Venango, 102 pounds; Little Rabbit, 106; Dark Secret, 106; Lucille, 106; Kenilworth, 107; Revival, 109; Fremont, 109.

COLLECTION OF RACING FORFEITS.

A Move Made in the Right Direction by Eastern Jockey Clubs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—One of the greatest evils connected with the turf during the last few years has been the question of collecting forfeits. It has been the cause of innumerable scandals, and turf legislators have studied night and day for some solution of it, but always without result. Last night, however, a move in the right direction was made, and it will receive the hearty commendation of every honest racing man in the country. Representatives of the five leading eastern jockey clubs met in the rooms of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and, after a little discussion, elected Capt. J. H. Coster forfeit clerk.

The clubs represented were the New York, American, Coney Island, Brooklyn, and Monmouth Park, and hereafter when an owner has a forfeit due him from either one of them all he will have to do is to apply to Clerk Coster. This plan has been in vogue on the English turf for a number of years, and has given entire satisfaction. It is the first time that it has ever been tried in this country.

Liverpool Autumn Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—This was the second day of the Liverpool autumn meeting. The race for the Liverpool stewards' cup, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, winning penalties, five and a half furlongs, thirty-one subscribers, was won by Mr. R. Abington's 4-year-old colt Juggler. Mr. R. Moncrieffe's 6-year-old horse Sea Song was second and Mr. G. Cleveland's 4-year-old colt Albertus third. There were nine starters. The last betting was 3 to 1 against Juggler, 9 to 1 against Sea Song, and 8 to 1 against Albertus.

Results of Elizabeth Races.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 7.—Races today:

First race, one mile—Martin Russell won, Stockton second, Castaway II. third. Time, 1:47.

Second race, six furlongs—Ropespierre won, Cortland second, Pilgrim third. Time, 1:17¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Belle d'Or won, Winona second, Bohemian third. Time, 1:17¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a quarter—Huntress won, Larchmont second, Connemara third. Time, 2:16.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Fordham won, Express second, Radiant third. Time, 1:10¼.

Sixth race, seven and a half furlongs—Kasson won, Deception second, Annie M. third. Time, 1:36¼.

M. Burke Buys Squire.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—M. Burke of Chicago has purchased of W. H. Gallos of Saratoga the speedy bay gelding Squire; price, $2,000. The gelding was shipped to Chicago this afternoon.

GODFREY DEFEATS JACK ASHTON.

The Negro Pugilist Victorious in a Hard-Fought Mill at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Jack Ashton of Providence, R. I., and George Godfrey, the colored pugilist, fought a rattling prize mill tonight at the Parnell Club rooms. Both are heavy weights, tipping the scales each at 173 pounds, and both were in fine condition. Godfrey won after fourteen rounds of good, clean, scientific fighting. This gave him the $1,250 trophy. Jere Dunn of New York acted as referee. John L. Sullivan was among the spectators, but he was conspicuously quiet.

Ashton came out of the fight in pretty bad shape. His face was terribly bruised, his jaw broken, and he was generally used up. The battle was fiercer than the participants had originally intended. Ashton was backed to win by the sporting men, and he himself was confident of victory over the negro. The two proved so evenly matched that it became from the first a battle for blood.

Ashton had the advantage in the first rounds, scoring points by his greater activity. He did not have the strength, however, to back his attempts, and began to grow groggy in the eighth round. Once begun the work of dissolution was rapid. The negro began to put the blows in right and left. Ashton could maintain no guard against him at all, and consequently his face and neck were severely beaten. At the fourteenth round he was completely done for, and threw up the sponge.

Sporting men are greatly chagrined at the result. They are also trying to conceal the extent of Ashton's injuries, as the police tried to stop the fight at first, but finally allowed it to go on after a declaration that it should be a purely scientific one. Godfrey is bruised somewhat, but on the whole is in pretty good shape.

At the conclusion of the contest Godfrey was challenged by Joe Lannon, the well-known heavyweight of Boston.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Frank Ives Again the Victor.

Gallagher and Ives had a close finish last night at Brunswick Hall, but the Michigan boy succeeded in making 300 points first, beating Gallagher 3 points on the night's play, and making his lead for the four nights 268. The full score was:

Ives—35, 0, 1, 15, 0, 5, 2, 4, 22, 0, 2, 44, 4, 0, 0, 0, 16, 1, 15, 17, 49, 0, 1, 1, 6, 0, 23, 4, 1, 32—300.

Gallagher—0, 1, 15, 3, 23, 12, 0, 5, 22, 0, 57, 8, 10, 44, 30, 0, 25, 3, 3, 0, 5, 6, 0, 1, 1, 13, 3, 0, 7—297.

Nashville Bookmakers Fined.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Judge Ridley of the Criminal Court of Davidson County today decided that the clause in the revenue bill passed by the General Assembly at its recent session, fixing a license for the selling of pools and book betting, was unconstitutional. The Judge then found three proprietors of local pool rooms guilty of a violation of the law, prohibiting the selling of pools and the making of books, and assessed a fine of $50 and costs. An appeal from this decision was taken.

Indiana Kennel Club Trials.

BICKNELL, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—In the Pointer Derby Pearl's Dot beat Thomastone and won first. Fancy Free beat Jilt in heat to decide which would go against Thomastone for second. Thomastone beat Fancy and won second, Fancy third. The drawing for the all-age setter stake resulted as follows: Babe Gladstone and Stubble; Noble, Dido, and Dan; Gladstone, Maud, and Count Erie; Dashing Dixie and King's Dan; Sam C. and Dot Belton; King's Mark and Beaumont; Blue Mark and Nannie B.; Prince Royal and Bye. But one heat was run, when the rain stopped the work for the day.

Billy Myer's Illness.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 7.—Billy Myer, the pugilist, has been quite ill at the home of his friend, Lee Cheney, in this city, with whom he is making his home for the present. He had a finish fight with malaria and won it. He is convalescing rapidly.

Death of Mr. P. T. McElherne.

P. T. McElherne, whose dangerous illness was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, died at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, May and Taylor streets. The funeral will take place Sunday.

Although Mr. McElherne was a native of Canada he had been a resident of Illinois since he was 7 years old.

E. S. Cummings, who was McElherne's law partner for nearly three years, said: "He was an able lawyer and, though not brilliant, he would go clear to the bottom of any subject he became interested in. His exhaustive speech on the drainage question is an example. Judge Prendergast from the bench commended it in the highest terms. His genial, social qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends."

At the time of his death Mr. McElherne was retained as counsel for the Republicans in the Tenth Ward election case.

Count Okuma Nearly Killed by a Bomb.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—The steamer City of Sydney from Japan today brings news of the attempted assassination Oct. 18 of Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan. The Count was returning from a Cabinet meeting, and was just entering the gate of his official residence, when Kerushima Tsuneki, who was politically envious of the Count, threw a bomb. It struck the top of the carriage and exploded at the Count's feet, inflicting deep wounds on the right leg and slight wounds on the right hand and face. The fellow then drew a short sword and killed himself by cutting his throat. The Count's leg was amputated above the knee.

COMPETING FOR PRIZES.

PROMINENT PEOPLE ENTER THE RING AT THE HORSE SHOW.

A Great Crowd Sees the Exhibits of the Evening—A Number of Gentlemen's Driving Horses Are Shown—The Tandem Competition Is Decidedly Keen—Mr. Cummings Carries Off His Own Prize for Coach Horses in Harness—Other Events—The Awards.

Another immense crowd witnessed the evening performance at the Horse Show. Long before the horses scheduled to appear in the first event came out into the arena the 8,000 seats in the building were occupied, and hundreds stood in the passageways, in the galleries, and the stands below, content with a position that commanded a view of the ring. The program opened with class 43, an event for mares or geldings in pairs, over fifteen hands and two inches and under sixteen hands. There was a small army of competitors for the prize, all of them being fine looking animals and lively steppers. C. N. Fay, behind a beautiful black and a gray, was awarded the blue ribbon. S. W. Allerton's entry secured the second prize, and H. J. Macfarland's pair the third.

A fine lot of horses competed for the special prize offered by Mr. G. H. Wheeler for gentlemen's driving horse, mare or gelding of any age. Belle Hamlin, driven by her owner, was, as usual, the center of attraction. John A. Logan showed a fine bay steed that was greatly admired. The popular favorite was a black, Bert Bashaw, the property of B. Van Bokkelen. During the speed trials for the benefit of the judges, Clara, a grand-looking bay animal owned by John T. Hughes, and Belle Hamlin came alongside of each other several times and on each occasion the spectators were treated to a short but very exciting race. Burt Bashaw was crowned with the blue bow. The second prize went to Belle Hamlin and third to D. W. Mills' Prince M.

Miss Rosa Beason, Miss Georgie Burke, and Miss Helen M. Baker appeared behind small but fleet-footed animals attached to stylish-looking rigs as candidates for the prize offered for the best girl driver 15 years or under. The judges liked Miss Baker's style of handling the ribbons so well that they at once gave her the first prize. Miss Beason had an unruly gray to look after, but she did it so well that she got the second premium.

FINE TURNOUTS.

Eight handsome turnouts put in an appearance as competitors for the special prize offered by Mr. A. B. Pullman for the best and best appointed gentleman's tandem, kept for private use, owners to drive. The exhibit was an excellent one. A black and white owned by James R. Walker attracted much attention. A pair of bays entered by Francis J. Kennett and a perfectly matched team of grays, driven by John J. Forsythe, also received liberal applause from the spectators. Mr. Kennett's pair were finally declared the winners. Wheeler and Erebus, Hamlin's entry, secured the second prize, and Walker's team took the third. Philo A. Otis, Joseph T. Torrence, and R. Hall McCormick also competed for honors.

The class for coach horses in harness for the special prize of $250 offered by Mr. C. R. Cummings brought out F. R. Meadowcroft, Andrew Armstrong, Joseph T. Torrence, C. R. Cummings, William B. Keep, William J. Wilson, John T. Hughes, C. K. G. Billings, Henry Field, and Potter Palmer as candidates for the trophy. Messrs. Palmer and Cummings each presented a pair of red roans that received much attention from the crowd. Harp and Ingles, two spanking bays, owned by John T. Hughes, showed to good advantage. They were graceful steppers and extremely stylish. The judges were somewhat puzzled when they came to make the awards, so near did all the equipments come to the perfection point. Mr. Cummings' roans were finally given the blue ribbon. Mr. Keep's pair of blacks securing the red. Potter Palmer's pair secured the third premium.

Nine horses with gentlemen riders showed up in the ring when class 76, for equestrian riders, was called. First prize for best riding was given to C. L. Railey of Kentucky, the second going to H. H. Martindale of Chicago.

THE JUMPERS.

"I never had anything to do with jumpers," said Mr. Charles Schwartz at the Horse Show yesterday, "but that I got the worst of it." Mr. Schwartz, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who offered a prize of $100 if any of the jumpers should beat the world's record of 6 feet 9½ inches, made by Filemaker. Wednesday night in the jumping contest both Rosebury and Ontario went safely over a hurdle 6 feet 10¾ inches, beating the world's record by 1¼ inches.

"I'm not finding fault, however," continued Mr. Swartz, "even if it did cost me 200 large American dollars to see the record broken, only I didn't think that two of them would knock all records in the shade as they did. I'll give the same amount most any time to see a performance like that of last night, and I can tell you it will be a long time before the people who witnessed those remarkable feats will see such high jumping again. It was simply grand, and there are no strings on the money that I offered."

Thomas Lynch, who has exhibited many fine horses at the show, yesterday made an attempt to withdraw his stable from the Exposition Building. Secretary Lewis, however refused to let the animals go. Mr. Lynch's reason for this action is his claim that he has not been treated fairly in the matter of premiums. Wednesday night he appeared in the ring with a team that he thought should have been awarded the first prize, but he had to be content with third, the blue ribbon going to Mr. Potter Palmer. Mr. Lynch was wrathy when he appeared at the secretary's office yesterday, and when informed that his horses would not be permitted to leave the building he threatened to bring suit against the association for damages. The stable, however, still remains at the Exposition Building.

A subscription list has been started for the benefit of Col. McIntyre, the assistant manager of the show, who was run down in the ring by Mr. C. N. Fay last Monday night. Mr. Fay headed the list with $100. Liberal amounts were also subscribed by several others and the total up to last evening was $250.

THE DAY EXHIBIT.

The various good things on the morning program drew out a fair crowd of spectators, and none of them regretted the money with which they parted at the door. The afternoon attendance was also good.

Class 4, for stallions 3 years old and under, formed one of the features of the entertainment. Three magnificent animals competed for prize honors—J. W. Swanbrough's John Neeley, E. E. Manor's Prairie Eagle, and C. J. Hamlin's Salvator. The judge's decided that Salvator possessed numerous points of superiority and awarded him the first premium.

Three handsome bays competed for the trophy offered for the best mare 1 year old and under 2. They were Gazette and Lucie, owned by M. W. Dunham, and Jessie, the property of W. L. Elwood. Lucie was awarded the first prize, the second going to Jessie and the third to Gazette.

For the special prize offered by the *Breeders' Gazette* for the three best animals under 2 years of age, the produce of the same sire out of different dams, there were but three competitors—Dillon Bros. of Normal, Ill.; Leonard Johnson of Marshfield, Minn.; and R. B. Ogilvie of Madison, Wis. The first premium went to Mr. Ogilvie's entries, the get of McQueen; the second to Mr. Johnson, who showed the get of Gilbert; and the third to Dillon Bros., who showed three youngsters by Extrador.

Numerous good things are offered today. In the morning French coach horses will compete for the special prize, and another special premium has been offered by A. J. Caton for the best imported coach stallion of any age. Pony stallions and stallions showing three colts will also appear in the ring as contestants for the money prizes. In the afternoon standard trotters 5 years old and under 6, roadsters, pairs of mares or geldings 15½ hands high or over, and colts, form a part of the exhibits scheduled on the program. In the evening ladies' saddle horses, carriage horses, tandem, ponies, and high jumping go to make up the extensive bill.

THE AWARDS.

Class 112—First, Jean and Mermaid, W. L. Elwood, De Kalb, Ill.

Class 122—First, Helen, George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.

Class 154—First, Saltfeet Commelia and colt, Burgess Bros., Wenona, Ill.; second, Myrtle and colt, W. M. Field & Bro., Cedar Falls, Ia.; third, Belle of the Shires, T. W. Harvey, Chicago.

Class 87—First, Minnie Bruce, Bergen Bros., Manhattan, Ill.

Class 107—First, Kadris, W. L. Ellwood; second, Karbaut, W. L. Ellwood.

Class 165—First, Fils de Gilbert, Leonard Johnson, Northfield, Minn.

Class 4—First, Salvator, Village Farm exhibit; second, John Neeley, J. W. Swansborough, Waukegan, Ill.; third, Prairie Eagle, E. E. Manor, Genoa Junction, Wis.

Class 146—First, Holland Major, George E. Brown; second, Sir Robert, Burgess Bros., Verona, Ill.; third, Winfield Yeoman, Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Class 2—First, Serpolet, H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky.; second, Pansy, Village Farm exhibit; third, Senorita, Village Farm exhibit.

Class 57—First, Artisan, J. W. Harvey, Chicago; second, Diamond King, J. Tabor Mather, Jacksonville, Ill.; third, Rex Denmark, T. S. and S. Harrison, Aux Vasse, Mo.

Class 178—First, Lass of Growrie, R. R. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis.; second, Gilbert, Leonard Johnson, Northfield, Minn.; third, Extrador, Dillon Bros.

Class 111—First, Lucie, M. W. Dunham; second, Jessie, W. L. Elwood; third, Gazette, M. W. Dunham.

Class 170—First, Duchesse, Elkhart Implement company; second, Barmier, Degan Bros., Ottawa, Ill.; third, Clementine, Wabash Implement company, Wabash, Ind.

Class 43—First, C. N. Fay; second, S. W. Allerton; third, H. J. Macfarland.

Class special prize offered by the McMullen Woven-Wire Fence company for the best display of French coach horses, eighty-five entries—W. L. Ellwood of De Kalb, Ill., took first and second premiums.

Class 80—First, Helen M. Baker, Manhattan, Ill.; second, Rosa Beason, Aurora, Ill.

Class 25—First, Bert Bashaw, B. Van Bokkelen, Chicago; second, Belle Hamlin, Village Farm exhibit; third, Prince M., D. W. Mills, Chicago.

Class 34—Ned and Fred, Francis J. Kennett, Chicago; second, Wheeler and Erebus, Harry Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.; third, James R. Walker, Chicago.

Class 76—First, C. L. Railey, Midway, Ky.; second, H. H. Martindale, Chicago.

Class 37—First, C. R. Cummings; second, W. B. Keep; third, Potter Palmer.

High Prices at the Horse Sale.

The Kidd, Edmundson & Morse horse sale at Battery D closed yesterday. J. I. Case paid $6,150 for Echora, 2:18¼, and $1,900 for Sister Margarette, 2:17; C. W. Williams paid $2,050 for Epethel and $1,350 for Maud Wilkes. Over three hundred were sold in four days.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN TWO STATES.

Abundant Evidence Against New York Democrats—Fine Work in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Republican State Committee has secured abundant evidence that repeating was indulged in in the most shameful and flagrant manner in the Senatorial contest in Troy as a factor in the so-called election of "Mike" Collins, the Democratic nominee for reëlection against Col. Rogers, the Republican candidate. The Democrats in the Rochester District claim a small margin only for their candidate, Senator McNaughton. There are ugly rumors of crooked work in this district also. In the Fourth Albany District there was any amount of crooked work done by Democratic heelers and repeaters. The returns gave the election to Michael C. Gilico, the Democratic candidate against Assemblyman Leroy, by a small majority. Mr. Leroy began investigations and he has already collected evidence enough to warrant the inspectors to refuse to sign the returns. He will contest the election in the courts.

Charged with Illegal Voting.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—B. L. Braselman was sent to the grand jury today by a Police Justice charged with attempting to vote illegally at Tuesday's election. Among the witnesses examined was Congressman George D. Wise, who testified that Mr. Braselman had been living in Washington for eight or nine years; that the greater portion of the time he had been in Government employ; that he unquestionably lives in Washington. His family are there and his wife is engaged in business in that city.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

Another Step Taken to Secure a Reorganization of the Road.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Another step was taken today by those interested in the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company which may have the effect of speedily settling the corporation's many troubles. The adoption by the European securityholders of a plan which is practically in accord with that of the committee headed by President King of the United Trust company and the effect which it had on the market price of the bonds of the road have already been told. On receipt of the cables both Mr. King's and Mr. Adams' committees went into session and resolved to consolidate. This alliance takes in not only the bondholders in London and Amsterdam but the stockholders, too, and appears to place the success of the King-Adams reorganization plan beyond all question.

As soon as the union had been effected the plans were placed in the hands of the committee's lawyers, with instructions to get them into legal shape at the earliest possible moment, and the combined scheme will be ready for publication early this week.

Propositions have been made to the committee of President Olcott of the Central Trust company to join the King-Adams alliance, and it seems reasonable to suppose they will come in. The plan would be modified to meet their views.

New Incorporations Licensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following:

The Church Worker Publishing Company, at Metropolis; to publish a weekly religious newspaper; capital stock, $500; incorporators, H. B. Weston, Charles H. Austin, and D. R. Pryor.

Chicago White Stocking Base-Ball Club; to give base-ball and other athletic exhibitions; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Charles H. Booth, Charles S. Graves, and William H. Robinson.

Chicago Phonograph Company, at Chicago; to manufacture phonographs and phonograph-graphophones; capital stock, $750,000; incorporators, C. W. Drew, F. S. James, and W. M. Tyler.

Suess Ornamental Glass Company, at Chicago; to manufacture ornamental and stained glass; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, M. Solomon, H. Meiselbar, and E. J. Walsh.

American Wool Company, at East St. Louis; for the manufacture and sale of recovered wool; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, W. F. Boysen, C. J. Lienberg, and Thomas Hollinshead.

The Norwood House company, at Chicago; to operate a hotel or apartment house; capital stock, $125,000; incorporators, C. J. Bruschke, B. M. Fellows, and J. F. Rhodes.

Oak Park Hotel company, at Oak Park; to erect a hotel; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, J. W. Scoville, C. B. Scoville, and C. E. Simmons.

Magnetic Fire and Police Alarm company of Chicago; to engage in manufacturing, operating, and dealing in mechanical devices for fire alarms, etc.; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Milton Weston, U. W. Weston, and R. H. Mason.

Keeler-Silner Mining company of Robinson, Colo., at Chicago; to acquire and operate mining property; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, A. F. Beattie, G. F. Wayson, and Frank Clendenin.

Madison Lodge, No. 134, Knights of Pythias; for social and fraternal purposes; incorporators, W. S. Bell, T. M. Bailey, and C. H. Cushing.

Spolek girl Wasingtoj cis 22 Ces Slov Brat Podpor Jednotij (George Washington Society No. 22 of the Bohemian Slavonian Brothers' Benevolent Union, at Chicago); for benevolent purposes; incorporators, A. KudrnaV. Talouzek, and John Denemark.

The Jersey Creamery company of Sparta filed a certificate of dissolution; also the Sparta Creamery company.

The Anchor Iron Car Roofing company of East St. Louis filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

Forged Checks in Circulation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A large number of fraudulent checks bearing the forged signature of Dr. Charles E. Wright, Superintendent of the Indiana Insane Hospital, have turned up. The work is clumsily done, but the forgers have been successful in getting the checks into circulation. They appeared in all the banks today, and came through many business houses, where they had been accepted on purchases of good.

We know whereof we speak when we say Salvation Oil destroys pain every time. Price 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN THE PALMER HOUSE and Thompson's restaurant, a lady's gold watch. Finder will please return to Room 400 Palmer House and be rewarded.

LOST—ST. BERNARD DOG, WHITE, WITH the exception of brown right ear. Return to 4727 Ellis-av. and receive suitable reward.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS for new No. 3 barley in the Iowa Elevator:

Date.	No. of receipt.	Bu.	Pounds.
Oct. 15, 1889	14,906	452	44
Oct. 15, 1889	14,914	569	28
Oct. 15, 1889	14,889	536	32
Oct. 15, 1889	14,907	709	18
Oct. 15, 1889	14,913	564	8
Oct. 16, 1889	14,983	715	30
Oct. 17, 1889	H 38	631	12

All signed by the Munger & Wheeler Elevator Co. Delivery on same has been stopped and they are of no value except to owners. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to IRWIN, GREEN & CO., 130 Rialto Building.

LOST—THE PARTY THAT TOOK BOOKS OUT OF buggy, corner Peoria and Madison-sts., can get $10 reward and no questions asked. Return to Room 70, 115 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN office or wholesale house; age 19; good penman; references. T 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OR OFFICE work; something light. References. Address V 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 21 TO learn the insurance or real estate business; good penman and bookkeeper. T 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS cashier, collector, office work, or position in wholesale dry goods house; understands bookkeeping. References given. Address T 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG man in office or store; excellent references; well educated; not afraid of work. T 127, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCURATE AND rapid male stenographer. R 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced in legal, commercial, and railroad work; half (morning) or whole day. Address T 60, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 24, GOOD education, speaks German, temperate, wants work; salesman preferred; good references. T 126, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN AS coachman; understands care of horses and has good city references. T 131, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HANDLE SOME LINE of goods in Colorado and the Territories; very best indorsements furnished. G. T. R., 134 Agnes-st., Indianapolis.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERMANENT AND RESPONSIBLE position by a married man 32 years of age; capable, trustworthy, sober, and industrious. References the very best. V 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY young man just from Canada, with 14 years' reference from one place, as bartender in hotel or saloon. Address T 112, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; salary not so much an object as a place to get plenty of shorthand and typewriting work. References. P 117, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID AND EXPERIENCED lady stenographer. R 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as stenographer and typewriter; has had two years' general experience. Best of references. N 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and caligraph operator. References. Address S 176, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 233 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE FRENCH girl in small family for general housework. Call 3 days up-stairs 140 37th-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN families or at home; first-class drapers and fitters; $2. Misses WRIGHT, 722 Englewood-av., Englewood.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady for light housework, second work, or housekeeper; can sew; understands all kinds of work; object, good home. Call or address 4309 Wentworth-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING OR second work by respectable young lady. 188 Twenty-fourth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WELL TRAINED AND thoroughly reliable servants of all nationalities, with the best of (verbal) city references will be promptly supplied for city and suburbs at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER BY A manufacturer. References. Address T. WHITE, care carrier Tantow, North Division P.-O., City.

WANTED—OFFICE MAN, BOOKKEEPER, AND collector. Room 6, 112 East Van Buren-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; AN EXPERIENCED young man, about 18 yrs. of age. One having his own machine preferred. S 168, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEA, CIGAR, AND spice salesmen for S. Michigan, E. Ohio, S. Indiana, N. Illinois, and N. Wisconsin; useless to apply unless you have an established trade on one of above routes. H. C. FISHER, 33 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMEN—LADIES ADVERTISED shoe side line, Ohio, Indiana, Dako., Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas; 5 per cent. commission. S 129, Tribune.

WANTED—RETAIL BOOK SALESMAN; CHARACTER, experience, and references must be first-class; state salary expected. S 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BOOK SALESMEN for new territory in Iowa; will pay good men $40 per week; permanent employment. P. F. COLLIER, Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR NORWEGIAN, Swedish, German, and English family bibles; also albums, silverware, clocks, rugs, lace curtains, and wringers, on installment and for cash. Goods sent on consignment to those who furnish security. No experience or investment necessary. Send for terms and secure territory now for the holiday trade. Will send new catalogue on receipt of ten cents in stamps. JOHN GATELY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trades.

WANTED—PATTERNMAKER; ONE WHO HAS made school desk wood patterns. SHERWOOD COMPANY, Halsted and Polk-sts.

WANTED—SOME EXPERIENCED CAR TINNERS. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MATRIX FITTER. Apply by letter, with references, to Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER, TO RUN a plant in a mercantile establishment having elevators and electric light. Address, with references, T 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SEAL NAILERS and repairing fur cutters. J. T. SHAYNE & CO., 193 State-st.

WANTED—PRACTICAL AND ENERGETIC Superintendent for foundry and machine department of large iron works; want reliable first-class man; one who has made some money himself and able to take small interest. T 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN A SASH, DOOR, AND blind factory, competent to take charge of the cutting department and run same to advantage; state experience, references, and salary desired. Address H S 2, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE ERRAND BOY in a bank. Unquestioned references required. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, S 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY (AMERICAN) NOT over 15 years old. Apply in own handwriting. Salary $3. H S 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, HONEST BOY OF GOOD appearance for office. State age and give references. Address in handwriting T 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WHO LIVES NORTH Side; good penman; wages at present, $3. Address S 179, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC AND fairly educated, in permanent responsible position; salary, commission, and expenses; satisfactory arrangements; rare chance; security. Manager, 84 234 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FAIRLY EDUCATED for a paying business requiring energy; short hours and liberal inducements. P. L. MOONEY, 199 La Salle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN WITH $350 CASH FOR BRANCH office; salary $75 per month and share of profits. Address Lock Box 230, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; high school graduate preferred; state age, experience if any, other qualifications, and salary. P 118, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCE in shorthand, typewriting, and correspondence. Apply at 1451 South State-st.

WANTED—EXPERT LADY STENOGRAPHER. Apply personally between 12:30 and 1 o'clock only. The Electrical Supply Co., 171 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE COAL HOUSE, IMMEDIATELY, expert lady caligraph operator and stenographer; male or female; permanent position. T 146, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 2323 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of four. Northeast corner Seventy-eighth and Sherman-av., Auburn Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply, with references, at 207 S Wood-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at Oak Park; will pay high wages for good girl. Call at 45 Randolph-st. Ask for MR. ERWIN.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; two in family. Apply at 426 La Salle-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL FOR second work; must come well recommended. Call 3117 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework. 4116 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS to work in the shop; best wages paid. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, AMERICAN AND EXPERIENCED, to come during day; state wages. Address S 175, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—112 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER DESPLAINES; employment bureau, removed from 25 W. Madison-st.; good girls for general housework; verbal references required; telephone 4753.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN TO travel with new art work; there's money in it; no canvassing. 62 Halsted-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST ME IN MY BUSINESS. Address S 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; HOURS, 10 a. m. 5 p. m.; light work and good. S F 78, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, 248 W. Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller, and healer, 445 West Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD CONFIDENTIAL HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE and during confinement; female diseases skillfully treated. 1629 Wabash. Dr. KATE RICHER.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CURTAIN desk. T 81, Tribune office.

STORE FIXTURES AND TWO SHOW CASES for sale cheap at 1529 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY TO SELL MEDICINE in city or country; only those that have a little cash need apply. Call from 9 to 11 a. m. CAPSULE MED. CO., 210½ S. Clark-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—REMINGTON No. 4 typewriter with table, etc.; warranted in perfect order. Call at 1133 Rookery Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Remington typewriter for about three months. Must be cheap—good security. V 29, Tribune office.

DENTISTRY.

CHICAGO DENTAL PARLORS, 99 MADISON-st., 3d floor; full set, $5; gold crown, $5; porcelain crown, $3; gold filling, $1.50; silver and amalgam, $1; all work warranted. Call and see us.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AT GARFIELD.

20 lots cornering on Columbia and Dickens-avs.; price $4,500 for all; cheap.

32 ACRES

Near 48th-st. and Sacramento-av., section 1, 38, 13; $2,100 per acre.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BY WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

MANUFACTURING SITE.

INSIDE THE CITY. COMPLETE SYSTEM OF SWITCHES BETWEEN MAIN R. R. AND BELT LINE. 5 ACRES LAND. WITH LARGE BRICK BUILDING ALMOST NEW. FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY ADAPTED TO ANY KIND OF MANUFACTURING. WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE. THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
5 acres, 54th and Robey-sts; choice; $8,000.
5 acres, 84th and Ada-sts; $8,000.
60 acres, Sec. 25, Town of Lake, on Wabash R. R.; $1,200.
20 acres, Sec. 26, Town of Lake, on Grand Trunk R. R.; $1,200.
10 acres, Sec. 4, Cicero, near Austin; $1,000.
25 acres, Sec. 17, Cicero, near Madison; $1,800.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Cicero, Austin-av. and W. C. R. R.; $1,500.
M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.

CAPITALISTS PLEASE NOTICE.
Improved real estate. I have some good investments in both business and residence property.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—38 ACRES, NORTH OF 91ST-ST. AND adjoining South Chicago. 10¾ acres in Northwest 4-39-15, Division-st. WM. GARNETT & CO., 177 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT.
RENTAL, $2,712.
$9,000 CASH. PRICE, $21,000.
Balance 4 years, 5½ per cent.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALL FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE catalogues; it contains 42 pages of choice property, improved and unimproved, all over Chicago.
PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS: I HAVE two very desirable pieces of property with railroad frontage and otherwise well adapted for manufactories. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property our specialty; will erect buildings to suit tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF TWELVE BRICK houses, all rented at good rates, at prices that will net a liberal percentage on the investment, or will exchange for desirable acre property; a bargain.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$20 MONTHLY FROM START BUYS beautiful 7-room house and lot; 6c fare. McDONALD, Room 75, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A business block just completed; 96 feet front on State-st.; east front; 3-story and basement; rockface, Bedford stone front; price $40,000; will pay 10 per cent on the investment; this property has a great future. Go and see it. I know it is a bargain.
Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE INSIDE BUSINESS property. WM. GARNETT & CO., 77 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY worth about $150,000; rents for 6 per cent net; tenant wants 20 years' lease. V 94, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AN ELEGANT INCOME PAYING

CORNER ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST.

TWO STORES AND FOUR SEVEN-ROOM FLATS.

WELL RENTED.

Lot 50x120 feet, building of pressed brick, stone trimmings, all modern conveniences.

MAKE AN OFFER.

THOMAS G. WINDES,
Room 702, 112 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN
Lot 50x175. Only $2,700.
Fronting Garfield Park.
On Hamlin-av., 65 feet north of Fulton-st.
This must be sold immediately.
Only $800 in cash required.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
On Walnut-st., east of Kedzie-av., an elegant two-story brick house of two rented flats, 5 and 6 rooms; lot 40x125; price $6,000.
OSWALD KUTSCHE & CO.,
Room 48, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
268 ft on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft deep.
536 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED business property; Milwaukee-av., near Western. T 148, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

7 ACRES

Corner 29th and W. 44th-st., located in the S. W. ¼ of 27, 39, 13. (2,401.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOOK AT THIS DEsirable property; I must sell fine modern brick residence, 693½ Monroe-st.; large new brick store, 985 West Van Buren-st.; large new modern built stone front flat, 409 Marshfield-av.; all rented. B. F. GEORGE, 353½ Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER HARRISON AND Desplaines, 50x112½ to alley; cheap improvements, which will rent well.
West Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, 25x99, 2-story frame store and flats. CHARLES A. WILSON,
563 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES, VACANT and improved, for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—1460 MILWAUKEE-AV.—3-STORY brick building and lot at a bargain and on easy terms. E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ON PARK-AV.
NEAR WEST FORTY-FIRST-ST.
South front, excellent 25-foot lot; can be had for $750; worth $1,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Two good houses and lots on West Monroe-st., lot 41x125, for the low price of $11,500, or will divide; call for particulars.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
537 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 3,041.
7-room house, 217 Colorado-av.; brick basement; paved street. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR Hoyne-av., cheap; also 129 feet front on Ogden-av., south of Madison-st., for sale, or lease for 99 years.
H. L. HUGHES, 783 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—3-story brown stone-front house; modern conveniences; in first-class repair.
PRAIRIE-AV., near 26th-st., 2-story mansard and basement house; either of these houses will be sold at less than market value; the owner is desirous of making quick sale. Apply at once to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-AV.,

Near 32d-st., 50x179, east front; price reasonable.
(1789) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—WE have for sale the entire railroad frontage on the west side of Stewart-av., between 35th and 40th-sts.; can divide to suit purchasers; belt line railroad connections and free switching from six roads.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
MEDIUM-PRICED HOUSES.
Groveland Park-av., frame cottage.
37th-st., near Ellis-av., 7-room brick.
Have large list of medium-priced houses.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50X171 feet, facing lake front.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VACANT LOTS ON south side, north of 35th-st., for equity in store or building. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

VERNON-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.

13-room house, plate glass windows, hardwood finish, furnace, every convenience, bay windows on both sides, 35-foot lot, house well suited for a physician; price reduced to $8,000. (2,434.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV.—BARGAIN—HOUSE and lot. BARNES & WHITLOCK, Room 62, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY OR SALOON CORNER; $6,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—AT 323 STATE-ST., COR. OF CONgress, building and lease, 25 years. Call at the above number.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULLERTON-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park, new and modern 3-story rock-front residence, 14 rooms deep; immediate possession; $16,000; easy payments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MY NEW, ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 621 Dearborn-av.; possession given at once if desired. Address JULIUS STEIN, 164 Market-st.

FOR SALE—80X122 FEET, CORNER OF SCOTT and Astor, unimproved. H. F. WAITE, 7 Astor-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2925.
Elegant 3-flat building on North Clark-st., just south of Lincoln Park; steam heated; finest flat building on the street; $26,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ACRE TRACT, 15 ACRES on 95th-st. and Vincennes road (macadamized) and Rock Island R. R.; will make first-class lots to sell quick at profit; offered at bargain. 10-acre block on proposed Gresham-av., near Jeffery-av. and 87th-st., and L. S. & O. R. R., soon to run accommodation trains. 11 acres at Jeffery Station, very desirable.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE OF CALUmet Lake, directly opposite Pullman and fronting 1,000 ft. on 114th-st. MATSON HILL, 135 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

"IDEAL" DAUPHIN PARK.

Is on the I. C. R. R., between 87th and 93d-st., and will, beyond a doubt, be one of the handsomest residence districts on this road. The lots will in a very short time be worth far more than you now pay for them. No man with steady employment, even on very small salary, has an excuse for not possessing a lot here. They can be paid for by any one on the terms I offer.

PRICES ONLY $250 AND UPWARD.
$25 TO $50 CASH; BALANCE $10 TO $15 MONTHLY.
Call at main office for free tickets to visit this beautiful home site.
Excursion tickets of any date are good on Sunday special leaving Randolph-st. depot at 2 p. m. Tickets can be had at depot of my special salesmen.
S. E. GROSS,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—I AM JUST COMPLETING FOUR houses on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts., with rock-face, Bedford stone basements, pressed brick all around, slate roof; the houses have a parlor, sitting-room, library, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; five sleeping-rooms and bath-room upstairs; all finished in red oak; good attic, laundry, coal and furnace room in basement; lots 35x161 feet to a 20-foot alley.
I will sell these houses for $10,000, with ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, with 6 per cent interest. Go and see them before you buy elsewhere. They are immediately accessible by State-st. cable cars.
Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—

OWNER MUST SELL.

If bought this week this

fine building lot

will be sold at a decided

SACRIFICE.

DEARBORN-ST., SOUTH OF 47TH, 25x100 FT.
THOMAS G. WINDES,
702, 112 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,421.
VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE.
A BARGAIN.
41ST-ST., NORTH FRONT. BEAUTIFUL MODERN PRESSED BRICK RESIDENCE, 9 ROOMS AND FINISHED LAUNDRY. EVERYTHING IN FINISH AND WORKMANSHIP FIRSTCLASS; LOCATION COULD NOT BE BETTER. CONVENIENT TO CABLE AND STEAM CARS.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.
AND
3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—
We offer a special bargain in 50 or 100 ft. on Champlain-av., east front, near 49th-st. Call for particulars at once, as our price holds good for a few days only. SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2951.
The new 9-room frame house, 4608 Champlain-av.; hardwood finish; lot 30x127. Will be sold cheap.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK AND STONE flat on 40th-st., one block from Grand-boulevard; all improvements; choice bargain; $6,500.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK—BOND-AV., E. F. 187 feet south of 76th-st., 100x200 feet; beautiful high wooded lot; bargain at $38.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., EAST FRONT, BEtween 48th and 49th-sts., 50 feet, at a bargain; make offer. SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FEW LOTS LEFT IN NEW SUBDIvision in Hyde Park at acre prices; must be closed out in few days. Inquire of OWNER, 2623½ Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—125x125 FEET NORTHEAST CORNER of Calumet-av. and Ray-st. WM. GARNETT & CO., 77 Clark, Room 1.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A number of small and large acre tracts on Wisconsin Central at Ridgeland and Oak Park-avs. for $750 to $800 an acre.
Land is selling only five blocks away at $2,500 an acre; for instance, the sale to the Journal Land Association at $2,500 an acre, the sale to the Commercial Land Association at $2,500 an acre, and others. In my immense subdivision of 372 acres, divided into 5-acre blocks, a few pieces remain unsold at last year's prices. Here they are:
2 acres, Oak Park-av. and 16th-st., per acre.........$750
5 acres, East-av. and 14th-st., per acre.......... 800
5 acres near Ridgeland-av. and 15th-st., per acre.. 750
5 acres, Evangeline-av. and 14th-st., per acre........ 800
5 acres, Riverside-av. and 14th-st., per acre......... 800
40 acres at $800 an acre, 40 acres at $750 an acre; 10 acres, corner 12th-st. and Lombard-av. at $1,000.
At these figures by buying 5 acres you are only paying about $80 a lot; main sewers in, trees planted, and grading done; Kirwin depot adjacent. Owners of subdivisions all around are selling lots at from $300 to $700 each.
I have sold five miles of street frontage the last four months out of this tract. Now is the time to buy the cheapest and best acres on West Side.
JOHN WAIN, Room 305 Tacoma Bldg.
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS—ONLY $200 AND UPWARD—
IN S. E. GROSS'
NEW OAK PARK ADDITION
AT KIRWIN STATION ON THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Call at my office for free tickets to visit this property and be convinced of its desirability for homes, business, or investments. It is high, dry, perfectly healthy, and has sidewalks, shade trees, and graded streets in front of each lot. Also large main sewer in on Oak Park-av., and all lots are convenient to schools, stores, churches, etc. For week-day trains secure tickets at main office. SUNDAY SPECIAL train at depot 10 minutes before train time.
WEEK-DAY TRAINS
Leaving Harrison-st. depot at......................1:30 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAINS
Leaving Harrison-st. depot at......................1:30 p. m.
OAK PARK SPECIAL
Leaving Harrison-st. depot, Sunday only, at 1:45 p. m.
S. E. GROSS,
S. E. corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—

10 ACRES

On Central-av., just south of Sixteenth-st., in Section 20, 39, 13; price $1,000 per acre. (1,146.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CICERO—5 ACRES WITH NEW house on Oak Park-av. near Division-st.; would take house and lot in city worth $5,000 in part payment. B. M. FOX,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 92.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

S. E. GROSS'

GROSS PARK LOTS!!!

ARE THE ONLY LOTS IN COOK COUNTY,

At anywhere near the price, that have city water, city sewers, sidewalks, shade trees, and are accessible by two lines of street cars, and the fare is only 5 cents; having been lately reduced on the Lincoln-av. line; also only two minutes' walk from the suburban depot of the C. & N. W. R. R., whose 40 trains daily place the property within 18 minutes' time of the business center of the city.
LOTS ONLY $450 AND UPWARD.
$25 TO $50 CASH; BALANCE $10 TO $15 MONTHLY.
BRANCH OFFICES AND HOW TO GET THERE.
Southeast corner Lincoln and Belmont-avs.; to reach this office take Lincoln-av. cars to Belmont-av.
Branch office on property at corner of Roscoe-boulevard and Robey-sts.; take Lincoln-av. cars and transfer to Roscoe-boulevard car and get off at Robey-st. and Roscoe-boulevard; or, take C. & N. W. Ry. trains to Gross Park, and go two blocks west and three blocks north to branch office, corner of Robey-st. and Roscoe-boulevard.
Both offices are open every day.
PARTIES TAKEN FREE at any time in the day from main office to see the property.
S. E. GROSS,
The World's Greatest Real Estate Dealer,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—

A NEW AND ELEGANT NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE.

DEMING-CT., NEAR LINCOLN PARK.

2½-story brick and frame modern house, brick basement with cemented floor; every convenience.

With a 2-story frame barn with 6 rooms.

LOT 40X190—(Pretty grass plat in front).

Rental $1,200.

THOMAS G. WINDES, Room 702, 112 South Clark-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3 FINE HOUSES WITH LARGE LOTS on 55th-st. or Garfield-boulevard, arranged for two families, of 7 rooms and bath-room on each floor; furnace and gas-fixtures; all complete in every respect; price from $8,000 to $8,500; terms easy. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON STATE-ST., near 55th-st., east front; price $2,500 per lot; very cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— HOME SEEKERS!!!
A CHANCE!!
GRATIFY YOUR WISH.
We are offering 2 complete homes
ON SANGAMON-ST.,
WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF 63D-ST. CAR LINE
FOR LESS
THAN ACTUAL COST.
OSWALD KUTSCHE & CO.,
Room 48, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

SOUTH SIDE ACRES.

IF TAKEN AT ONCE—WE CAN SELL TEN ACRES, SPLENDIDLY LOCATED, IN SECTION 32, TOWN OF LAKE, FOR $1,500 PER ACRE.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INSIDE LOTS—
Why pay more for outside lots than we can sell you 3 miles inside city limits for; near street cars, one block from 55th-st. boulevard and 2 railroads; Robey and 54th-sts.; only $850; monthly payments.
H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN IN MANUFACTuring property at Englewood; accessible by three lines of railroad and three lines of street-cars.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF SIXTEEN acres in S. E. ¼ Sec. 2, T. 38 N. R. 13, north of Archer-av., near Santa Fe and Grand Trunk car shops; good transportation can be had; at a great bargain. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK ON THE MAIN street in Englewood; a bargain; $28,000; $13,000 cash, balance five years at 6 per cent; rent, $3,100 per year; would be cheap at $35,000.
W. P. LARKIN, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS CORNER IN ENGLEWOOD. (2,601)
Size, 99x133.
Price, $10,000; a bargain; particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— (1,452).

AT A BARGAIN.

THE FINEST HOUSE IN ENGLEWOOD, ON WENTWORTH-AV., near 70th-st., 2-story 11-room house; hardwood finish; thoroughly modern; lot 45x175; handsome shade trees; choice neighborhood.

OWNER MUST SELL ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE CITY.
CAN BE HAD AT A SACRIFICE.

Price reduced from $7,500 to $6,750.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $8,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. ALLEN & CO., 32 TO 36, 84 Washington-st.:
A long list of residence property on easy terms, among which are:
Four-room cottage, 5739 Sherman-st., $1,400; $100 down.
Six-room cottage, 5729 Sherman-st., $1,650; $100 down.
Seven-room house, 5718 Sherman-st., $2,600; $200 down.
Two-story and basement house, all improvements, hardwood, etc., cor. Winter and 57th-sts.; $3,500.
Ten-room house, all improvements, 5733 Winter-st., $3,000.
The above are within two blocks of station on C. & E. I. R. R., Englewood.
Cottage two blocks from Avondale station, $1,100; special bargain.
Cottage, Justine-st., near 59th., $1,150.
Lots taken as first payment for houses.
Branch offices: 1102 North Halsted-st., corner of Lincoln-av., and 5703 Winter-st.; open evenings and Sundays.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES ON 47TH-ST., NEAR the Grand Trunk and Santa Fe roads, ripe for immediate subdivision; make offer.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE 10-ROOM NEWLY BUILT houses, each built separate, on Garfield-boulevard or 55th-st., near the State-st. cable line. These houses have all modern improvements, including furnace and gas-fixtures and the best of plumbing and sewering and stone cellars; price $6,000; $1,000 cash, balance in monthly payments or otherwise. Stop paying rent and get your own home. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON TRACEY-AV. NEAR Crawford-av.; cheap to pay mortgage. OWNER, Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN LAKE, AT CROSSING of Wabash & Grand Trunk, $750. A fortune right here. Call at Room 9, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—45X125 FT. COR. 71ST-ST. AND CENter-av., $1,075. M. C. MONSON, S. Evanston.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-FIVE LOTS

AT MAYWOOD.

Terms $10 cash and $2.50 per month.

AND TWENTY-FIVE HIGH RIDGE LOTS AT

WALDEN STATION, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

50x172. Terms $20 cash, $30 in thirty days and $10 per month.

Property shown free any day before sale.

SALE NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 9,

at the

REAL ESTATE BOARD HALL,

N. E. corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

CALL FOR PLATS.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—

LITTLE SYNDICATES.

A chance for small capitalists with a few hundred dollars to come in "on the ground floor" and get the benefit of the profits in subdivisions or secure cheap homes.

ACRES.

Some of the most desirable pieces for subdivision in Cook County.

LOTS.

In a large number of subdivisions, all well located good value, easy terms; the thing for home-seekers.

HOUSES

A block of 12 brick houses, well rented, for sale at bargain, or will exchange for good acres.

MANUFACTORIES.

A few choice sites for manufactories, well located as to railroads and very desirable in every way. Full particulars, with maps, etc., at office.

B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I AM AFTER YOU!!!

AND WANT YOU TO GO TO

"MAGNETIC GROSSDALE"

The very first day you have an opportunity. I will furnish you upon application at main office free tickets for the following trains:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

Leave Union depot, Canal and Adams-sts., 1:30 p.m.
Leave Union depot, Canal and Adams-sts., 2:45 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS

GROSSDALE SPECIAL, SUNDAYS ONLY, at 1:45 p. m.
Free tickets for special train can be had at depot 10 minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS,
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—

RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION,

CHOICE INVESTMENT BLOCKS

NEAR 70TH-ST. AND ON STATE.

Also some building lots at low prices.
Call for plats and prices.
THOMAS G. WINDES.
Room 702, 112 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 3,048.
Beautiful 100 ft. east front lot on highest point in La Grange, 13 miles from the city; $12 per foot if taken at once.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.,

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TRACT FOR SYNDIcate purposes; 80 acres at Belt R. R. station; oil fuel, near deep water and other factories and facilities. W. R. HAMILTON, 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSES, JUST FINished, with 50 foot frontage, in our subdivision at La Vergne, crossing of C., B. & Q. and Ill. Central railroads; only 21 minutes' ride; also lots $225 and upwards; monthly payments or otherwise.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
301 Chicago Opera-House

FOR SALE—$6,000 WILL BUY AN 80-ACRE TRACT on railroad in the booming district of East Chicago; this will retail for big money; open only a few days. W. P. LARKIN, Room 10, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON MADISON-ST., AT Maywood; a bargain if taken at once. O. H. BENSON, 163 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO GET ONE OF THOSE 50x177-foot lots at Winnetka, near depot, and only $150 to $350; easy terms; abstract free; these will double in value; free tickets; come out and see the land. E. PERCY MAYNARD, Room 14 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARMS IN CALIFORNIA AND in choice colonies may be had by desirable families at half their actual values by applying to this company. We are desirous of having the rich and beautiful country along our lines in California quickly settled up. The first fourth of the land will be sold at half price. Our colonization agent will give the fullest particulars and will arrange for the trip, saving you much money and loss of time. Southern Pacific Railroad Co., 204 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—480-ACRE IMproved ranch, with stock; 480 acres raw land; three 160-acre improved farms in Kansas. Address V 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—WILD AND SCHOOL lands in Lincoln County, the garden of Nebraska. Address S 142, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE BY LADY—160-acre improved farm, Garfield County, Kansas, $5 an acre: house, barn, etc.; part time. 97 Calumet Bl'dg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HAVE CASH BUYER FOR 50 OR 100 ft., corner preferred, between Madison and Polk, Halsted and Carpenter. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, R. 659 The Rookery.

WANTED—TO BUY IMPROVED PROPERTY ON good retail streets. P.-O. Box 391.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 FINE LOTS ON WENTworth-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts., and a good house with 50-foot lot on Evanston-av., Lake View. Want vacant lots in Lake View in exchange for same to the value of $7,000 or $8,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR EXCHANGE—100 CLEAR LOTS AT EAST Chicago; how many do you want? What have you? I will assume or pay cash difference. Call and see map and abstract. W. P. LARKIN, 195 La Salle.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR INSIDE AURORA, Ill., property for boots and shoes or dry goods. T 6, Tribune office.

LADY LEAVING CITY WILL EXCHANGE BEAUtiful, new, South Side Park residence, elegantly finished, for property in city. S 159, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 COLUMBUS, OHIO, PROPerty, renting for $1,600, to exchange for merchandise. 24, care Box E, Fostoria, O.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT OF STORE FIXTURES, ALmost good as new, to amount of $525, for diamond. S 180, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS AND cash to exchange for improved city property ($10,000). L. J. HITZ, 116 La Salle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—LOT OR LOTS IN EXCHANGE FOR 8-room house and 6½ acres in Petoskey; price, $4,500; incumbrance, $1,000. Address 959 Sawyer-av.

WILL EXCHANGE 40 ACRES IMPROVED LAND in Illinois for grocery or confectionery store. T 132, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

13 VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIGAN-av., nicely furnished rooms; steam heated; with board; terms reasonable.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE AND one single front room with board.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms with excellent table board; billiard-room.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board for one or two gentlemen.

1632 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT room, with heat, use of bath, and good table board for one or two gentlemen; private family. Best references required.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME ALCOVE and other rooms; good board; home comforts.

2222 AND 2226 WABASH-AV.—A FEW ELEgant rooms; superior board; reasonable.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms; excellent table. Best references.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—TWO LARGE, NICE rooms on parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

3242 GRAVES-PLACE—PLEASANT FRONT room, with excellent board; reasonable; fine location; near lake and Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

204 LASALLE-AV.—ELEGANT DOUBLE ROOM; desirable single room; every comfort; refined surroundings; excellent table. References.

213 DEARBORN, COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—PARties in this vicinity desiring first-class table board can secure same by the meal or week by application to above number. Breakfast, 6:30 to 10 a. m.; lunch, 12 to 2 p. m.; dinner, 5 to 8 p. m.; Sunday breakfast, 8 to 12 m.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—A few very desirable front rooms; all modern conveniences; also one whole furnished flat, with board; references; also first-class table board.

217 LA SALLE-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—NICEly furnished front rooms, large and small, with board; all first-class; reasonable. Reference.

221 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with best of board. References.

228 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT VERY DEsirable rooms, with best of table board. References.

West Side.

450 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—TO RENT—Elegant suite, newly furnished; all modern conveniences; good table board; convenient.

PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACcommodations for the winter, away from the cold lake winds and noisy center of the city, can find large sunny rooms and reasonable prices at Saint Caroline's Court Hotel, Washington-blvd. and Elizabeth-st.

Hotels.

GRESHAM FAMILY HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WAbash-av., second floor alcove and other choice rooms now vacant.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEgant rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe; entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 a week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY, ON SOUTH SIDE NORTH of 35th-st., and very near Cottage Grove or Indiana-av., cars. Requires large pleasant room well warmed; would furnish except carpet if desired. Willing to pay well for first-class accommodations. Best references required and given. Address H S 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 2 ROOMS BY MAN, WIFE, AND grown-up daughter in good location on North or South Side; not over $18 per week. Only answers with full particulars will receive attention. Address T 145, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT HOME WITH PROTESTant family, West Side, for lady employed during the day; has piano; will pay $6. T 128, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, EARLY breakfast, supper, and Sunday meals is desired by a young mechanic aged 23 in a reliable private family on North Side, near cable. Good references given. Address V 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family for wife and child (2 years), within walking distance of Court-House; state price and particulars. Address R C 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM BY GENTLEman; west of Halsted and south of Adams; state terms and full particulars. H S 30, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND— NO COMMISSION.
5, 5½, and 6 percent money to loan on Chicago real estate in sums from $2,000 to $50,000. G. G. GOODMAN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.
Money to loan on real estate security in any amount at lowest rates without delay. Parties desiring loans please call for rates.
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; special terms on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SHORT-TIME REAL ESTATE AND COLLATERal loans. F. C. POPE,
205 Rialto Building.

TO LOAN—$15,000, IN AMOUNTS OF $1,500 AND upwards, on vacant and improved city property. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, R. 659 The Rookery.

WANTED—$15,000—ONE YEAR LOAN ON HARbor front lots and other property in the city of Duluth, Minn.; title perfect. Address S 170, Tribune.

$35,000 OR $40,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON central improved Chicago real estate at 5 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF,
50 Ashland Block.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY WANTS LESSONS IN HIGHER grade arithmetic from public school teacher; must live near Harrison and Wood-sts.; state terms. T 147, Tribune office.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—
A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40.
Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week.
First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

AT MRS. COLESON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND positions are guaranteed to pupils as soon as competent. Lessons given by mail. 54 McVicker's Theater Building.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Send for circulars. 218 State-st.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 11th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
136 State-st., N. E. corner Adams.
Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin.
Conversational knowledge in shortest time.
Highest references. Trial lessons free.
Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—GRAND BUSINESS CORner near Lake-st. bridge, on Milwaukee-av., 125x160 feet, north and west front. Manufacturing sites on Belt road; will build to suit to manufacturers and lease long time; connection with all roads. Fine improved manufacturing plant.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, N. W. COR 63d-st. and Centre-av; size 58x125. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER—SILENT OR ACTIVE—who will invest $3,000 in an enterprise which promises large returns; I have one of the best openings in the United States to make money fast; once in a while something new turns up in which fortunes are made in a short time, and I have struck it; thorough investigation desired; handle your own money; don't answer this without you have the cash, or are a man who can influence a capitalist to invest; particulars at interview only; call between the hours of 10 and 3. J. FRANKLIN, Commercial Hotel, cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $1,500 CASH, TO take one-half interest in dry goods store; must be honest and able to take full charge; store running and paying well, but owner has other business and no time to attend to this. Address S 149, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER IN GOOD MANUFACTURing business. Best of references; only those meaning business need apply; from $3,000 to $5,000 necessary. Address T 104, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books, LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS and Magazines. at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE ATLASES OF CHIcago, Hyde Park, and Town of Lake; state lowest price. P 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE FAMILY residence of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; coal range, gas range, gas bath heater, gas heater in dining-room, etc.; will be rented to a responsible party. The carpets and such furniture as may be desired can be bought at a reasonable figure. Apply to E. PRUSSING, 2821 Wabash-av., or No. 19 Borden Block, cor Randolph and Dearborn.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSES hardwood floors, screens, gasfixtures, etc., No. 3238 Graves-place. Apply at Room 51, 170 Madison-st. Keys at 3155 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—3618 PRAIRIE-AV.—A MODERN brown-stone, 13 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—389 S. LEAVITT-ST., FINE 10-ROOM brick; gas fixtures, furnace, and every improvement; cheap to May 1. M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—567 WEST ADAMS, DESIRABLE ten-room house, choice location, low rental to responsible party only; occupant leaving city; might rent furnished or would sell part of the furniture; commissions to agent procuring acceptable tenant promptly. Call at house.

Hyde Park.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE winter; fine 10-room modern house in best part of Hyde Park; large lot and good barn; is convenient to Ill. Central and cable cars; rent $100 per month; completely furnished. Address S 13, Tribune office.

Lake View.

TO RENT—

MODERN 12-ROOM BRICK AND FRAME RESIDENCE; EVERY CONVENIENCE; DEMING-CT., NEAR CLARK-ST. AND LINCOLN PARK.

In excellent order; cement floor in brick basement, with furnace; 2-story frame barn with 6 rooms.

TO MAY 1 AT $75 AND AFTER $100.

THOMAS G. WINDES, 702, 112 S. Clark-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—MAYWOOD—SMALL COTTAGE, seven rooms, two blocks from station; large lot. Address T 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE CARLYLE," 3558 COTTAGE Grove-av., two blocks from Douglas station, I. C. R. R., offers one three and one four room apartment; the 4 room apartment will be rented furnished if desired. The following advantages apply to every flat in "The Carlyle": First—Every room in the building has outside light. Second—Every flat has at least one bay window; the front flats three bays each. Third—Every flat has its private bathroom and water-closet opening from its own private hallway. Fourth—Gilt gas fixtures with cut glass globes are in every room. Fifth—Steel cooking ranges, boilers, hot and cold water are in each kitchen. Sixth—Laundry tubs of soapstone, with hot and cold water faucets in kitchens. Seventh—Gas-pipe connections for gas stoves in all kitchens. Eighth—Laundry tables and fuel boxes in all kitchens. Ninth—Refrigerators are furnished to all apartments. Tenth—Wire window screens for all windows of the building. Eleventh—Roller-spring curtains on the inside of all windows and curtain-poles over all windows. Twelfth—A large storage and fuel room in the basement are included in every flat. Thirteenth—A janitor are permanently on the premises to carry up and down fuel, ashes, and garbage, and attend to repairs. Fourteenth—Many other minor advantages, insignificant in themselves, but which all go toward making apartments complete, are included. Apply to janitor on the premises or BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma and 3553 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, 3423 WABASH-AV. Rent low to May 1. D. HARRY HAMMER,
185 Dearborn-st., Room 91.

TO RENT—NICE 3-ROOM FLAT, 141 TWENTY-ninth-st.; only $10. C. E. EHLERT, Room 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLATS, STATE-ST., near 25th, only $10. D. HARRY HAMMER,
185 Dearborn-st., Room 91.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODEL 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN new buildings, 322 to 346 S. Wood-st.; all modern improvements; Lincoln clothes-dryers; outside light and air in every room; special rates to May 1, 1890. Don't rent until you have seen these flats; they are the best for the money in Chicago. Agent on the premises. F. A. SMITH, Room 20, 69 Dearborn-st.
322 S. Wood-st., First Flat.

TO RENT—761 WEST OHIO-ST., 6-ROOM BRICK flat, modern, only $15.
791 and 793 Ogden-av., two 5-room flats, each $12.
114½ North Wood-st., 5-room house, only $12.50.
608 West Huron-st., 12-room house, $15 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—941, 943, 945, 947 W. HARRISON-ST., COR. Hoyne-av., 6-room flats, $18 to $20; keys in drug store.
678, 682 Van Buren, 5-room flats, $16 and $18; fine order.
98 Ogden-av., 7 rooms, $30.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 3-ROOM FLATS, 445 TO 459 Madison-st.; $11 to $20. E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
253 W. Madison and 125 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT, NO. 771 WEST CONGRESS-ST., will be rented low to May 1, 1890; flats, 3 rooms each, 243 and 245 W. Madison-st., cheap; 3 and 6 room flats, 26 Willard-place. WM. HALE THOMPSON,
229 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—SECOND AND THIRD floors, 429 State-st.; 14 rooms in all; near Dearborn Station. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 2d. 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS OPPOSITE HAYmarket and Academy of Music theaters; best place in city for room-renting; janitor service.
C. E. EHLERT, Room 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOVELY 5-ROOM SOUTH FRONT brick flat over basement, 11 Plum-st., near Loomis; Harrison car; $18. E. L. STEWART, 607 Tacoma Blk.

TO RENT—NICE 8-ROOM BRICK FLATS; $15 AND $20. JONAS BELL, 244 Laflin-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
A very desirable flat of 6 rooms in the OTTAWA BUILDING,
N. w. corner Chicago-av. and N. State-st.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS IN THE BELLEVUE, corner Bellevue-place and North State-st.; also second story, 7-room, in the Kirkwood, 558 East Division-st., east of State; new and modern. Call at No. 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 54 LINCOLN-AV. (NEAR park); furniture in it to be sold at a bargain.
LOUIS KISTLER, 77 S. Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED STEAM HEATed flat of 4 rooms; all complete for housekeeping. 235 Lincoln-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES CONVENIENT to centre of city and in desirable location. THOS. DEMPSTER, 521 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DEARBORN PARK BUILDING CONtains pleasant rooms, richly furnished, heated by steam and thoroughly respectable; the pleasantest, most homelike accommodations to be found in business center; good table in building; passenger elevator. 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 23 UNIversity-place, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—2339 INDIANA-AV., PLEASANT ROOM for gentleman and wife or three young men.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; very central. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, 2d and 3d floors, fronting on Michigan-av. 1441 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FRONT AND OTHER rooms; board if desired. 2736 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, bath, stationary washstands; private family; also lady roommate wanted. 67 Twenty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room; desirable locality. 1914 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NICELY FURnished large front room, with fire, gas, and use of bath. 215 Illinois-st., near State.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, with use of piano, in private family. Apply at 441 North Clark-st., first flat.

TO RENT—359 E. OHIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

TO RENT—348 CHICAGO-AV., LARGE AND small room furnished, private family.

West Side.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, FRONT ALcove room, with all improvements. 17 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CORNER STORE AND basement, 27x100, corner Halsted and 18th-sts.
M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT WHOLESALE STORES.
N. e. cor. Franklin and Adams-sts., size 84x105.
S. w. cor. Adams and Franklin-sts., size 60x100.
S. e. cor. Monroe and Market-sts., size 50x90.
Also other locations for wholesale business, including entire buildings, lofts, and salesrooms.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, Agents.
Telephone 451. 156 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 1700 STATE-ST., 65X70 feet, including basement, on s. w. corner of 17th-st., in new four-story brick building; very desirable for household goods or market; rent very low to a good tenant. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND FLATS, 85 3D-AV.—Just the place for sample room and hotel. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—92 FRANKLIN-ST., STORE; $55 month; immediate possession.
KINZIE-ST., near State, store and basement, 50x100, for business or manufacturing purposes; steam power and elevator; rent store or basement separate. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—

ONE-HALF OF DESIRABLE FIRST-FLOOR OFFICE,
60X25 FEET,

in A1 location, one block from Court-House, with use of telephone, vault, and furniture; rent surprisingly low; a rare opportunity. Address, stating nature of business, S 101, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—OFFICES and rooms at 167 Washington-st.; also a hall by the night. For details see "For rent" cards there.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Lofts.

TO RENT—NOW OR FROM JAN. 1, HALF OF good well lighted loft, 32x90 feet; freight and passenger elevators; within one block of Marshall Field's wholesale house. T 128, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT—in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators, buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 40x160. 1 floors, 60x160.
2 floors, 42x 78. 1 floor, 40x 50.
1 floor, 42x 33. 1 floor, 48x 48.
WARREN SPRINGER
48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION—70 and 72 MILWAUKEE-AV., S. E. CORNER Jefferson, 3-story and basement, 50x60 feet; will divide to suit; perfect light, steam power, and elevator; long lease; low rent
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—27 ROOMS ABOVE 38 AND 40 WEST Madison-st.; coal and wood yard, 112 and 114 West Adams-st.; storeroom rear 229 East Washington-st. Inquire JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR CUSTOMERS—HOUses, stores, flats, offices, and business lots in city, Hyde Park, and Kenwood. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms on the West Side for housekeeping. Address V 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, by married couple with baby; state terms. Address S 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG LADY EMployed during day, furnished room with or without board; private family preferred, east of La Salle-av., north of Erie-st. References exchanged. S 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, FURNISHED room; South Side, between 13th and 19th-sts. Address office 1436 Indiana-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPENING—THE BEST BUSINESS opening in the State of Michigan for a dry-goods store and clothing store; two brick stores, French plate fronts; centrally located in large, wealthy, farming country town, with manufacturing interests. Address R. DALLY, Quincy, Mich.

DRUGGIST WHO HAS OTHER BUSINESS taking part of his time desires capable pharmacist with $2,000 to take interest and share responsibility of his large, growing trade; business qualifications more needed than money; to the right man no better chance to buy into a certainty is offered. V 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
On specially easy terms, a completely equipped malleable and gray iron foundry in full running order; property is 225x160 feet; brick building, with machine shop, patterns, etc., and is situated within three blocks of the switch track in the heart of St. Louis. For full particulars apply to JNO. GRETHER, 304 N. 8th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—GOLD MINES—GROUP OF FIVE gold lodes at Central City, Gilpin County, Colo.; one of them considerably developed, the others but slightly; title perfect, U. S. patents; will permit any or all to be worked for six months without royalty, with option to buy any three for $100,000. CHAS. H. POPE, Moline, Ill.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE BUSIness on Lake-st., with lease of building, power, teams, etc. S 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A MAchine shop. Address 47 Lock Box, Fort Howard, Wis.

FOR SALE—A PAYING NEWSPAPER AND splendid job office in stirring western city; worth investigating. Address S 140, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON, CHEAP. S 173, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 10-room house on Wabash-av. on time. Apply at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—SALOON; GOOD LOCATION; FINE fixtures; cheap for cash if taken at once. 459 State.

FOR SALE—OLD, ESTABLISHED PLUMBING business having first-class jobbing trade. Address T 113, Tribune office.

HAVE TWO BRAN NEW HOUSEHOLD SPECIALties actually wanted in every house; don't waste your time with world-beating schemes, but pick this while it's ripe. Address S 174, Tribune office.

HAVE $2,000 AND SERVICES TO PUT INTO SOME staple, legitimate established business; no visionary schemes noticed. T 140, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIviduals or corporations. For sale to close the estate, as a whole, the Architectural Iron Foundry, as most successfully run for over 15 years by the late Samuel J. Creswell, Twenty-third and Cherry-sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Location: Freight yards of Baltimore & Ohio and Philadelphia & Reading railroads within one block, and Pennsylvania railroad within four blocks. Buildings: Specially erected for this business, and of most substantial character. Real estate: Owing to location of great intrinsic value, apart from present occupation. Equipment: The finest of its kind in this country; patterns, tools, and machinery all modern and requiring no further outlay. Possibilities of production unlimited. Business: Running as in lifetime of late owner, with full force of employes, large contracts on hand, and in midst of great activity. Possession immediate. Apply to or address JOSEPH DE F. JUNKIN, Executor, Southeast corner Sixth and Walnut-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

STORES—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—THE best business site in city of Minneapolis; to lease, as a whole, for a term of ten years or as may be agreed on, the block Nos. 322-324, between Third and Fourth-sts., on Nicollet-av., from August, 1890; the building is 100x44 feet, three stories high, with roomy basement; the stores have the usual large plate-glass fronts, and could easily be united to form one large room; there is a space of twelve feet twixt me and alley, over which the stores could be extended if desired: second floor is formed of two large warerooms, connected with stores, having at present an office in front of each; this point is, without exaggeration, the focus spot of the largest and best retail trade in the city of Minneapolis, and which can but increase as the population spreads out to the east; a responsible party of means will be required as tenant. Address, for the owner, E. B. AMES, President Syndicate Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

SUPERIOR HARDWARE SPECIALTY; SAVES its cost each month; does better work; State or county leases to first-class men. 97 Calumet Building.

THERE IS AN OPENING FOR A MANUFACtory at Princeton, Ill. Address Business Men's association.

WILL PAY CASH FOR ALL KINDS OF NEW merchandise, warehouse receipts bought.
HENRY A. GOULD, Room 77A Traders' Building.

WANTED—A BUSINESS, EITHER DRY GOODS, clothing, or boots and shoes. Have just sold my country store and want another. L. H. COLE, Saratoga Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY—LAUNDRY ON SOUTH Side, cheap for cash. V 5, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

AGO MTGE. LOAN CO.

ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CAPITALISTS, PLEASE NOTICE—PURCHASER wanted for business property worth about $150,000; rents 6 per cent net; present tenant wishes 20 years' lease. V 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED West Side property, 6 and 7 per cent; $500 to $2,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property in sums of $3,000 and upwards paying 6 per cent. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
189 La Salle-st., Room 32.

WANTED—TO BORROW ON CHATTEL MORTgages by a broker. Will pay 18 per cent. Address S 177, Tribune office.

$50,000 WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURing concern of good standing and doing a very profitable business, $50,000, either as loan or permanent investment; ample security will be given. Address S 167, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BERT: RECEIVED ALL RIGHT. Great improvement on last. J.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.
Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLIARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—LADIES, FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE of sanative specific, a new necessary hygienic specialty for private toilet use, sent free on receipt of address; lady agents write for circular. Standard Pharmacal Co., P.-O. Box 696, Chicago.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BATHS, MOVEMENT cure, vapor, sulphur, ocean brine, lobster, medicated, and plain water baths; office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; established 6 years. Rooms 14 to 18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

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FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA OF the most violent and torturing description cured (without medicine) by the only method in strict accordance with nature's laws; every sufferer should have our pamphlet. Address Chicago Vacuum Medical and Surgical Institute, Room 405, 96 State-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 125 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by any one; circulars and samples free. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts., the leading Chicago music house, are now showing an incomparable line of fine pianos from the following wellknown makers:

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The Steinway piano has triumphed at every world's fair whenever exhibited. The most famous artists and composers unite in declaring it the grandest instrument made and its standing in the musical world was never higher than it is today.

The remarkable popularity of this timetried piano is attested by the sale of more than 80,000 since the manufacturers commenced business. It is undoubtedly the PIANO FOR THE PEOPLE and they realize it.

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Although a comparatively new instrument in the west, it is already making for itself an enviable name, and is recommended thoroughly as a GOOD SERVICEABLE PIANO.

The Pease is a popular piano and a bargain for the money. The manufacturers use only well seasoned wood and select materials and give their instruments a beautiful finish.

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PIANOS REPAIRED, TUNED, AND MOVED.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN TRADE.
SECONDHAND PIANOS FOR SALE.
Warerooms,
State and Monroe-sts.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
228 STATE-ST. AND 225 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists of the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, AND KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

KROEGER & SONS' PIANOS, ALL STYLES, can now be purchased at low prices; terms to suit; warerooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS,
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Save one profit, buy direct, and get MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Cash or on monthly payments.
UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Second-hand organs, square and upright pianos.
LOW PRICES......EASY TERMS.
B. SHONINGER, 215 State-st.

$100 BUYS BAUER PIANO, 7¼ OCTAVES; $10 down; $5 monthly; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$90 BUYS KIMBALL PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVES, in good order; $10 cash; $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ATTRACTIVE STYLES, LOW PRICES, EASY PAYMENTS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON & KIMBALL PIANOS.

BARGAINS SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
All kinds at all prices, from $35 upward.
SEVERAL BABY GRANDS,
little used, at one-half of original price. Time payments. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Jackson-sts.

$85 BUYS WEBER BROS.' PIANO, IN FINE order; $10 down; $5 monthly; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $185, $175, and $200 each.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOHMER PIANOS PREFERRED BY LEADing musicians. Received highest prize above all other manufacturers at three different expositions two weeks ago. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson, 2d floor.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SON'S PIanos, new improved; large assortment to select from; terms to suit. Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

HORSES WANTED TO WINTER ON MY farm, 16 miles from city; $6 per month; stabled nights and run out on good meadows in daytime. Refer to King's grocery house, 370 State-st., or Nuten Bros., 127 Third-av., for particulars, and C. C. BOTHWELL, Ross, Lake County, Ind.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CARRIAGE team; also a fine road team; also coupe as good as new; will sell for half their value; no place to keep them. 84 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—TO PAY ADVANCES, 2 HORSES, 2 cabs, 2 buggies, 1 landau. Apply in store, 668 West Lake-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—COACH TEAM, 2,400 LBS.; SEVeral Kentucky saddlers cheap. Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

HORSES WINTERED—SPRING BROOK stock farm; fine care, plenty feed, good stables. Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

$125 BUYS DRIVING OR DELIVERY MARE and phaeton, worth $175. 82 Ogden-place.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

"ART JEWEL" PARLOR STOVES, "GRAPHIC" ranges, "Burlington" store heaters, and largest assortment of low-priced cooks and heaters in the city. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 E. Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF SIX ROOMS; ELEGANT furniture; $200 if taken at once. 198 South Center-av.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.'S
NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE,
87, 89, 91, and 93 S. Jefferson-st. Telephone 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' STORage, 51 and 53 S. Jefferson-st., near Madison; desk room. Tele. 2,516. Banks Agr'l and Transfer Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,548.
GEORGE PARRY.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. FRANK,
376—STATE-ST.—376.
The only dealer in Chicago that offers full value for ladies' or gents' good cast-off clothing, plush or sealskin cloaks or overcoats; specialties. Orders by mail promptly attended to by MR. or MRS. A. FRANK. No agents.

CAST OFF CLOTHING—DON'T SELL YOUR OLD clothes until you see me. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State; mail orders promptly attended.

E. KOEKOEK, 394 STATE-ST., PAYS THE BIGgest price for your cast-off clothing in the city; we pay the full value for your goods; overcoats, suits, dresses, and heavy cloaks a specialty; send us your order and be surprised at the money you get for your goods.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEREOPTICON; also 140 pounds of beautiful specimens of minerals from New Mexico. by L. F. GEHR, 407 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A PLATFORM SCALE, 42X44, IN firstclass condition; good as new; Chicago Scale Co. make. Inquire of cashier Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES WILL FIND MDME. WAKWEER'S celebrated face bleach, freckles, and moth destroyer at MRS. BLAKE'S, 3216 Cottage Grove-av.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LOUIS J. Riendeau, my late superintendent, is no longer in my employ, and that I shall not be responsible for any act of his on my account on and after this date.
Nov. 5, 1889. H. SHEELER,
110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COMPOSITION ON PAPERS, MAGazines, 45c per 1,000 ems; best work and prompt service; type entirely new. Address T 154, Tribune

MAKE TUGS SMOKELESS.

TWO EXPERIMENTS NOW WELL UNDER WAY ON THE RIVER.

A New Kind of Coal That Gives Out No Smoke and a "Smoke Consumer"—The E. P. Beals Ashore on Lake Ontario—Freights on Both Grain and Ore Tending Downward—Water at Chicago Lower than for Several Years.

Two experiments looking toward the era of smokeless tugs are now under way on the river. The first is a kind of soft coal that does not smoke. Some two weeks ago Peabody & Co. asked Capt. Dunham to try the new coal, which is from Virginia, and is called the "Five Mountain." Since then it has been thoroughly tested on the tugs O. B. Green and A. Mosher. Capt. Dunham says it does fairly well in making steam. The main objection to its use on tugs is that the powerful draft that is put on a tug furnace when working heavily is apt to pull the burning coal through the flues and send it out of the smokestack, as the coal cokes and becomes extremely light when burning. This danger could be overcome, however, by screens in the stacks, as is done on locomotives. The smoke given out is so slight that it is not worth notice.

The second anti-smoke project is a device on trial with the tug John Miner, west of Wells street bridge on the north side of the river. It is a "smoke-consumer," on the principle of cold air and steam blasts in the furnace above the grate. The exhibition will be continued today between noon and 3 o'clock, and Capt. A. D. Hayward invites all interested in preventing smoke to visit the tug. The device is apparently a success as the Miner lies at the dock. How it would work in the hands of an average tug fireman in the heavy service of river towing, where great quantities of steam must be furnished in short order, is another question.

Valuables Uncovered by Low Water.

Under the east approach of Randolph street bridge there is a sort of shelf in the river bottom which, except in extremely low water, is covered. For the first time since the great storm in which the steamer Alpena was lost the spot was left bare by the southwester of the last few days. The dockloafers made a rich haul of spoils searching for lost articles. One secured $19.50 in money, another found two watches, and a third discovered two revolvers there. These were but a small part of the lost articles recovered. Later in the day the water rose six inches and again covered the spot.

The stage of water was a trifle below datum yesterday, and vessels had much trouble by going aground. The I. W. Palmer stuck in Fuller street bridge all day, notwithstanding the efforts of two steambarges and five tugs to move her.

May Build Whale-Shaped Boats in Chicago.

A. D. Thompson, who was one of Capt. McDougall's firmest friends in the starting of his shipyard and the building of the "101," and who is now a stockholder in the American Steel Barge company, has gone to Chicago to enter into negotiations with the Illinois Steel company for the removal to Chicago of the large and valuable plant of the American Steel Barge company. This great corporation is offering handsome inducements to bring the plant there, and from what can be learned there is every probability that it will go.—*Duluth News.*

Two Cents Becomes the Rate on Corn.

The 2-cent rate on corn to Buffalo made by a late charter Wednesday was accepted as the market yesterday, and a fair amount of business was done at that figure. Shippers were placed in a good position for moving grain by the decline in lake freights and took everything offered. The chief difficulty in this lay in the scarcity of grain.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—No transactions in lake freights were closed today. There is a small demand for both ore and coal vessels, and a few negotiations are pending, but nothing was in shape for definite report. It is intimated that the next reported charters for ore will be at still lower rates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Local freights are unchanged. There is a fair demand for tonnage and an ample supply. Rates are steady. Canal freights are active.

Marine Gossip in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The propeller Isaac on her way up the lake Wednesday rolled out her smokestack in the gale and had to run into Port Colborne with her tow.

The schooner M. E. Tremble, which went out in tow of the Gratwick, broke away from her and ran back here.

Capt. Murphy of the propeller Clyde when about thirty miles out was somehow caught by the gale and tossed about so violently as to break one of the small bones of his right ankle. The boat returned to port, and after the fracture was reduced the Captain continued his trip with her.

The barge S. Clement, reported yesterday ashore opposite the Penitentiary, has not been released, the storm being too severe to work on her. She has been scuttled and may not take serious injury before calm weather returns.

The schooner E. P. Beals, owned and sailed by Capt. Boland of Buffalo, is reported stranded on Featherbed shoal at the lower end of Lake Ontario, with wheat for Ogdensburg. Permission was obtained of the underwriters to send a tug to her. Smith, Davis & Co. have $6,000 on her hull.

The schooner J. B. Merrill claims to have broken the record of sailing vessels from Chicago. She came down in four days and nine hours, making the run from Detroit in thirty hours. The schooner Michigan will leave the Craig tow and go up with the Viking, probably light.

Capt. W. W. Bates, who has just been appointed Commissioner of Navigation, has had charge for three years of Inland Lloyd's Vessel Register. There is talk of Capt. W. D. Robinson, late Supervising Inspector of this district, becoming his successor. The latter some years since was Chief Inspector and Compiler of the register.

Nautical Notes.

The schooner Ahlira Cobb is at Baraga with her steering gear badly disabled. She will be towed to Marquette and her cargo, consigned to Ashland, unloaded there.

The schooner Charles Foster, in tow of the William Edwards, grounded at Bar Point Wednesday night. She was released and left at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Went into winter quarters—Schooners Snow Drop, Cape Horn, at Chicago; Three Brothers, M. S. Bacon, at Vermillion, O.; A. P. Nichols, steamer Empire State, at Buffalo.

In addition to the propeller Williams the schooners Burton, Goff, and Watson, all coal laden, are now aground in the bay at Toledo. The water was rising last night.

The tugs Avery, Music, and Mocking Bird go from Detroit to Kelly's Island today to release the barge Carpenter. The wrecking operations on the Armour are progressing favorably. The corn between decks is being rapidly pumped out.

The steambarge Kittie Forbes broke her wheel at Grosse Point last night. The tug Moore will tow her from Detroit to Buffalo, and the tug Winslow takes her consorts down. The Charles Parnell, after discharging 1,400 tons of coal went into the dry dock at Detroit. The schooner Nat Winslow is aground below St. Clair Canal. She is out a foot.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

BUFFALO—For coal—Craig, Alverson, Neosho, Lehigh, America, Charles Foster, Danforth, to Chicago, 60 cents; Elphicke, to Duluth, 25 cents; Tacoma, to Gladstone, owner's account; North Wind, to Superior, on contract.

CHICAGO—To Buffalo: Cayuga, wheat; Oceanica, Scotia, Wyoming, City of Rome, Milwaukee, corn; Nebraska, John Rugee, oats; H. E. Packer, rye; Scranton, barley; Owego, Boston, flaxseed. To Ogdensburg: Blanchard, oats. To Port Huron: Dean Richmond, oats. To Owen Sound: J. Mead, oats. Total capacity—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 360,000 bu; oats, 373,000 bu; rye, 55,000 bu; barley, 35,000 bu; flaxseed, 65,000 bu.

Vessel Movements of Nov. 7.

OSEODA—Cleared—Sachem, Chicago.

TWO HARBORS—Arrived—Lockwood. Departed—Fayette, Brown.

MUSKEGON—Cleared—Maggie Dall, Jessie Martin, Presto, Minnie Mueller, Chicago.

CLEVELAND—Cleared—Rube Richards, Milwaukee; George Spencer, Superior; both coal.

BAILEY'S HARBOR—Cleared—Ellen W. Woolen, C. G. Simmons, Elma, Silver Cloud, Tallahasse.

ESCANABA—Arrived: Devereux, Progress. Sailed—Kitchen, Fayette, F. L. Vance, Fairport. Wind northwest, fresh.

DULUTH—Arrived—Eber Ward, Stevens, Badley. Departed—John Owen, P. P. Pratt, Majestic, wheat to Buffalo.

SHEBOYGAN—Windbound—North Star, Otter. Departed—George C. Markham, S. Thal. Wind northeast, light.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—City of Grand Haven, Manhattan. Sailed—Quickstep, Cheney Ames, Manchester.

PORT COLBORN—Down—Leighton, Halsted. In harbor—James Mowatt, Magee, Watertown, Alma Munro. Wind southwest, strong.

GRAND HAVEN—The long continued gale subsided. The large number of sail and steam crafts sheltered here got away in the afternoon.

WHITE HALL—Arrived—Covell, Ida. Sailed—Harrison, Minnehaha, Hammond, Manitou, Ellenwood. Wind northwest, light. Water extremely low.

MANISTEE—Arrived—L. B. Shepard, Wing, Hattie Pereue. Sailed—Simpson, Roanoke, Rietz, Potter, Rockaway, Boyce, America, Sands, Michelson, Markham, Ida E., City of Grand Haven.

FRANKFORT—Fresh north wind. Departed—Petoskey, Lydia Raesser, R. A. Seymour. Sheltered—M. L. Collins, Joseph Duvall, L. M. Guthrie, John V. Jones, Addie. The steambarge Perue and two others are anchored at South Manitou.

MINORVILLE—Down—S. K. Martin, James M. Gordon, Rainbow, Belle. Up—Hickox, Rudolph, Burnham, Muskegon, Pewaukee, Jack Thompson, De Wolf, Adirondac, Badger, Alice, Mediator, Fearless, Julia Merrill, Clare, Butcher Boy, Wood. Wind northwest, light.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down—Minneapolis, San Diego, 8:10 p. m.; Hopkins, Middlesex, Frank Perew, 9:30; Caledonia, Dows, 1:40 a. m.; James Couch, 8:20; Iron King, Iron Queen, 9:30; Hope, 10:20; Ohio, 12. Up—Osceola, 9:50 a. m.; Lockwood, 10:50; Cowle, Vulcan, 12:50 p. m.; Josephine Parker, Minch, 2:50; Northern King, 3:30.

DETROIT—Up—Langell, 12:20 p. m.; Omaha, 12:30; Gov. Smith, 12:40; Nashua, 1:10; M. Parks, Foster, 3:40; New York, 4; India, 4:10. Down—Forbes, Twin Sisters, Allegheny, 1:30 a. m.; Farley, American Union, L. Hammond, 3:30; Hattie Wells, Penoske, Sigel, 9; America, 10:15; Wolf, 12; Law, Gilmore, 5 p. m.; Juniata, 3:40. Later—Up—Fairbank, 8:20. Down—J. S. Richards, 7:30; Plankinton, 10:30.

MARQUETTE—Arrived—New Orleans, Sumatra, Hackett, McGregor, Republic, Magnetic, Superior, Sandusky, Swarm, Helvita. Cleared—Sparta, Iron Age, Ashtabula, Continental, Hallard, Germanic, Hutchinson, Cleveland, Badger State, Pickards, Buffalo, Iron City, Detroit, Fountain City, Hodge, Hurd, Duluth.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Wilbur, Tom Adams, H. A. Tuttle, Neosho, Alaska, Idaho, Empire State, Chicago, J. B. Merrill. Cleared—With sundries: Commodore, Susquehanna, for Chicago. With coal: Northern Light, for Superior; Tacoma, for Gladstone; Egan, for Milwaukee; Alverson, for Chicago. Light: Tom Adams, Tuttle, Duluth. Wind, west; brisk.

PORT HURON—Up—Seneca, 11:20 p. m.; Pridgeon, 12; Ralph, Delaware, 2 a. m.; Spinner and consorts, 4; Hiawatha and consort, 7:30; W. Chisholm, 10:40; Vienna and consort, 3:40 p. m. Down—Plankinton, 12:40 p. m.; Outhwaite and consort, 1:50; Iron Duke and consort, Anna Smith, 3:50. Later—Up—Langell, 6:40; Smith, 7; Drake, 7:30; Omaha, 9. Down—H. Chisholm and consorts, 6; Robert Rhodes, Fitzgerald, Rhoda Emily, Volunteer, Barnum, 8; Cumberland and consort, 8:40.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Jewett, 9 a. m.; George Steele, 1:20 p. m.; Averill, 1:40. Up—Boston, 9:20 p. m.; Florida, 11; Dean Richmond, Nevada, 6 a. m.; Pahlaw, Araxes and consorts, 7; St. Louis and consorts, Richards, Belle Brown, Nipigon and consorts, Norris, Montana, Peterson, Wallace and consort, Robert Packer, Ayer, Young America, 9; Crusader, St. Lawrence, Porter, Senator, Burt, Typo, Buell and consorts, 9:50; Neoshoto, 1:15 p. m.; Houghton, 1:30; Hudson, 2:30; Seneca, 4:30; Davidson, 5. Departed—A. B. C. F. M. Wind northwest, light; cold.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—J. E. Hall, A. J. Mowry. With sundries—Owego, Rochester, Milwaukee, Clarion, Boston, Schoolcraft. With coal—George Nester, Mary N. Bourke. Light—Cheney Ames, South Chicago.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Scranton, Arabia, Russia, Oceanica, A. Eddy, Montengle, Rugee, Chemung, Conestoga, Whitney, Hecla, Buffalo; Frost, Ogdensburg; Wayne, Scotia, Buffalo; J. H. Meade, Owen Sound. Light—Joys, Wente, Manistee; Swallow, Muskegon; St. Joseph, Milwaukee; Butters, Ludington; Westover, Menominee; Alice M. Gill, Gill's Pier; H. Taber, Menominee; R. Kanters, Holland; Gracie M. Filer, Manistee; L. B. Coates, Manitowoc; Bertie Calkins, Ford River.

THEY WILL ALL BE IN LINE FOR CHICAGO.

World's Fair Boomers Need Not Fear the Egypt Congressmen.

It appears that Gov. Fifer estimated at their true value the expressions of a few Congressmen from Southern Illinois, who some time ago declared in favor of holding the World's Fair at St. Louis. He said in substance that they had acted under temporary pressure from outside, and would upon sober second thought recognize their true allegiance to the State of Illinois. If the members from Egypt will consult the people in their districts their political instincts will cause them to be on the right side.

Evidence of the drift of public opinion in Egypt is beginning to come to the surface.

The City Council of Edwardsville, Ill., has just adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, By the City Council of Edwardsville, Ill., that we heartily indorse the location of the proposed Fair in the City of Chicago, and urge our representative in Congress to exert his influence to this end."

Perhaps the most significant utterance that has yet come from Southern Illinois is by the *Intelligencer* of Edwardsville, which comments upon the situation in a line with Gov. Fifer's prediction:

"Congressman-elect W. S. Forman 'acted on the advice' of the Alton *Sentinel-Democrat*, so it says, and committed himself in favor of St. Louis as the place at which to hold the World's Fair in 1892. Now that paper thinks he has 'acted a little too hastily.' It is undoubtedly correct in this last conclusion. W. S. Forman is a Congressman from Illinois. Chicago is in Illinois. If we are to believe our St. Louis contemporaries Chicago is the big part of Illinois. It is getting bigger every day. If the World's Fair is held there we may become a ward of Chicago. If Congressman Forman has any ambitions to represent Ward No. 101 in the City Council of Chicago he will electioneer ahead and stick in a peg by voting for Chicago for the World's Fair."

E. L. Jeffery cables from Paris: "The *Petit Journal* and *Gallignani's Messenger* advocate Chicago."

This makes three Paris papers that are supporting Chicago. The people of Paris are arranging for a mass-meeting to be held in the interest of Chicago in a few days at which M. Eiffel will preside. The stock objection by New York that Europeans would dislike to come to Chicago falls before these evidences of European opinion.

The City Council of Galena, Ill., has indorsed Chicago.

The Baltimore *Sun* has reached the conclusion that the fight is between Washington and Chicago, and favors the former.

The meetings for today are: State Coöperation, 2, headquarters; National Coöperation, 3, headquarters; Sub-Committee Congressional Action, at 8 p. m., at Union League Club; New York, 4 p. m., Sherman House; Pennsylvanians, 4 p. m., headquarters; Society for Advancement of Science, 2 p. m., headquarters.

EQUAL SUFFRAGISTS' CONVENTION.

Last Day of the Joliet Meeting—An Address by Lucy Stone.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—This is the last day of the Equal Suffragists' Convention in this city. In her address to the convention this afternoon the venerable Lucy Stone of Boston said: "A little more than fifty years ago the idea was generally accepted that women were intellectually inferior to men. In colleges where coeducation was suggested it was objected to on the ground that the standard of education would be lowered. When the slavery question was agitated and women showed a desire to take part in it many men believed that it would be better for the negroes to remain in slavery than for women to fly in the face of providence by speaking in public."

She then spoke at some length of the hardships endured by persons in the movement for women's rights. On one occasion she (Mrs. Stone) desired to address a meeting in a little town in Connecticut. She had had her notice written out and given to a clergyman to announce to his congregation. Instead of reading it as it was written, he held up the notice and said: "A hen will attempt to crow like a rooster Wednesday evening of this week. All those who like this kind of music will, of course, attend."

She then showed how all the avenues of employment had been closed to women fifty years ago, but now, according to the report of Carroll D. Wright, over 300 occupations are open to them.

Jan. 13, 1890.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state when the recently elected Governor of Ohio will take his seat, and oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

J. E. BOEHL, Fort Wayne, Ind.: The twenty-two volumes of Robinson's series of mathematical text books are probably as good as any, though several authors might be mentioned whose works are preferred by prominent educators. Newcomb's algebra and his trigonometry are first-class on those subjects, but possibly would be objected to by some as too abstruse for one who wishes to learn without the aid of a teacher. The "rapid methods of calculation" are all comprised in the mathematics; that is, all of them which are not mere tricks.

Seeking Pardon from Gov. Hoard.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Hartley Clifford pardon case was argued before Gov. Hoard today. Clifford shot and killed Capt. William R. Pugh in a quarrel over a bet at Racine April 14, 1882. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to Waupun for life. The new evidence submitted to the Governor consisted of the deposition of Burns L. Newman of Chicago, who witnessed the shooting, and says it was accidental. Depositions were also introduced tending to further prove Clifford guilty of willful murder.

Sales of Blooded Horses.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—D. Swigert, Elmendorf stud, has lost by death the black mare Camille, 4, by Virgil, dam Cameo, by Lever. Goodloe & Swigert have sold to D. Swigert, Elmendorf stud, the brood Mare Josie H., bay, 11, by Monarchist, dam Goldstone, dam of Little Minch (by Loadstone). J. Hull Davidson of this city has sold to J. K. Megibben & Co., Lairs, Ky., the chestnut filly Ellen Douglass, 2, by imported Rossifer, dam Lady of the Lake, by imported Bonnie Scotland. D. Swigert has sold to Lydeck, Helena, Mont., the bay yearling filly, by Bersan, dam Nota Bena, by Glenelg.

Not Licensed to Officiate at Weddings.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Rev. William L. Hatcher was arrested this morning on the charge of performing a marriage ceremony without authority. The accused is a minister of the denomination known as the Church of God, and claims to be regularly ordained. He gave bond for his appearance.

10—Time—10

Intending travelers should keep an eye out for Saturday's TRIBUNE, which will contain announcements by the popular Pennsylvania lines of their improved passenger equipment and quickened train service Eastward and Southward from Chicago.

Burlington Route to Texas Points.

Through sleeping-car and quick time to Houston and Galveston via the C., B. & Q. to Hannibal and the M., K. & T. Ry. to Denison, Fort Worth, Austin, and other points in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas. Tickets at 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa

Does not distress and adds flesh and weight.

The permanent way, motive power, and equipment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway are maintained at the highest standard of efficiency. To the demands of travel it responds with the best possible accommodations at lowest rates. It traverses a vast and fertile area it has largely contributed to make populous and rich. Among its latest triumphs are the magnificent, royally equipped vestibule palace trains, which run daily between Chicago and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. New and elegant day coaches, Pullman sleepers, free reclining chair cars, and (east of Missouri river) dining cars—free from dust, warmed by steam from the locomotive, and having all modern improvements that conduce to safety and comfort. Superb dining hotels west of Kansas City. Choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Helena, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

GEN. WARNER SAYS THE RECENT DEMOCRATIC BOOM MEANS NOTHING.

The New Movement to Establish a Spinning Factory in India with a Capital of One Million Rupees—Claims Made That Most of the Fine Printing of Chicago Firms Is Sent to New York for the Press Work.

"These elections have no national significance whatever," said Gen. William Warner, who stopped at the Grand Pacific yesterday, on his way from Kansas City to Washington. "If the people of Ohio and Iowa were to vote tomorrow on a national issue the old-time Republican majorities would be rolled up. Any one who thinks the voting of Tuesday indicates a general change in political sentiments must have a poor memory for what the course of politics has been. It has frequently been the case that the party in power was badly defeated in off years. But defeat then only roused them up and when the national question came up the full party vote was called out. There are many local causes which account for Tuesday's figures. None of them would be of consequence in a national fight. I have no doubt that the apathy of the Republicans in some quarters might be traced to disappointed and impatient officeseekers. The President has certainly been slow in making many of the appointments and some of the men who have grown tired waiting for him are not as enthusiastic Harrison men as they were.

"I think the Commissioner of Pensions appointment was a good one, and I am sure the new Commissioner is giving and will give good satisfaction.

"The Sioux Reservation Commissioners are being urged to throw the land open to settlement immediately. Some of the Commissioners favor this, but in my opinion it had better not be opened until spring. If it were thrown open now settlers would go in by thousands this fall, and there would be severe suffering during the winter. Many would be so anxious to secure choice locations that they would go, even though they knew they were not prepared for winter."

"This cablegram I have just opened announces the successful floating in London of the capital stock of 1,000,000 rupees for a spinning company in India," said J. Harney of Tuticurin, India. "There is what you people would call a boom in manufacturing in India, and it means great benefit to the millions of laborers there. The natives are apt at learning any handicraft, but they are terribly lazy. While you can hire them for almost nothing the cheap labor is offset somewhat by the trickiness and laziness of the men. Another element of manufacturing which is unfavorable to India is the cost of fuel. But with the cheap labor and native raw material I feel confident that India has a manufacturing future before her.

"The steamer in which I crossed the Pacific brought a royal circus from China for the amusement of the King of the Sandwich Islands. The steamer also had on board probably the wealthiest man in Europe—one of the Bourbon Princes. He had been through the East with a party of friends, and is on his way around the world. They stopped at the Sandwich Islands, and were going into the interior to see the great volcano."

Mr. E. C. Foster, once Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, is at the Palmer House. He is now General Agent of the Department of Justice of the United States. Among his duties is the inspection of prisons in the Territories. He said: "I reached Bismarck, South Dakota, the night the Territory became a State. After breakfast next morning I asked the landlord to telephone this message to the Warden of the Government Prison: 'The General Agent of the Department of Justice of the United States is here. Call on him within the next hour for the purpose of consultation in regard to prison matters preparatory to his visit of inspection.' The answer came quickly:

"'Tell the General Agent of the Department of Justice of the United States that the Warden of the Penitentiary of the State of South Dakota does not recognize him.'

"As soon as I recovered from my astonishment I realized that the general authority of the United States in South Dakota had ceased the night before, and that the prison, along with the other Government property, had passed under the act of admission to the Union from the ownership of the United States to that of the State. The laugh was on me."

"You remember the row between our Mayor and Congressman over the question whether the City Treasury should be drawn upon for the expenses of entertaining the Pan-Americans the other day," said a Kansas City man. "The Mayor said the city should not pay it, and because the Congressman thought it should the Mayor slapped him. Well, with all his show of muscle the Mayor didn't scare the Council any, for at their last meeting they voted an even $1,000 to pay the bill, in spite of the Mayor and his objections."

"You wouldn't expect me to have anything to say about politics today, would you?" asked Senator Sabin of St. Paul. "Well, hardly. I'm not much interested in politics now anyway. I am giving my time wholly to business. I am interested in some grants in Venezuela and am going down there before long."

"You think you have a great publishing city here," said the agent of a New York printing house. "Do you know your publishers have to send all their best books to New York to have them printed? Well, they do. Why you can't do a good job of printing here I don't know, but for some reason it isn't done. You have several publishers here who get out a great many books and every fine edition has to be run out of New York presses. Why, even one of your monthly magazines here is sent to New York to be printed. These facts wouldn't do well to run in your World's Fair column, would they?"

Railroad President Winslow Judson was at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way home to St. Joe from the Paris Exposition. "It's curious if we can't make as great an Exposition as the French did," he said, "after having the advantage of all their experience. They had a wonderful show, to be sure, but with what they have done to guide us as far as they have gone, and our own ingenuity to take us still further, I believe the Fair of '92 will surpass the Paris Exposition as much as that has everything which has gone before. Yes, St. Joe favors Chicago for the Fair, and I am from St. Joe."

"The indications are that next year will see considerable railroad building in Northwestern Nebraska and Montana," said J. D. McDonald, a contractor from Fremont, Neb. "The Union Pacific, the Burlington, and the Northwestern are anxious to control as much of the territory in Montana as possible, and they will all have to build next year. There seems to be no movement by the Union Pacific to build on to the Pacific coast though. They have had four parties of surveyors out for a long time, but they do not seem to have definitely settled on anything."

E. F. Leonard, Springfield; J. H. Ewald, St. Louis; W. D. Alexander and wife, Jackson, Mich.; George H. Harris, Columbus, O.; E. C. Huxley, Boston; C. H. Graves, Duluth; A. H. Reed, Minneapolis; F. P. Hill and wife, Boston; and Winslow Judson and wife, St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Grand Pacific.

Ben H. Whitely, Springfield, O.; F. G. Gray, H. L. Delano, Muskegon, Mich.; the Rt. Rev. John Vertin, Marquette, Mich.; the Hon. George M. Paine, Oshkosh, Wis.; C. Crawford, Dubuque; L. H. Hopkins, Philadelphia, are at the Tremont.

Virginia Jones, Chillicothe, O.; L. A. Brookhalter, Cedar Rapids; Julia B. Nelson, Red Wing, Minn.; Mrs. William Larrabee, Des Moines; E. Dorland, Humboldt, Neb., are at the Palmer.

Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was at the Richelieu yesterday.

R. T. Haines, Brooklyn; Edward James, St. Paul; and Egbert R. Hamilton, St. Louis, are at the Richelieu.

Dumplings with Royal Baking Powder

No dessert is more delicious, wholesome and appetizing than a well-made dumpling, filled with the fruit of the season. By the use of the Royal Baking Powder the crust is always rendered light, flaky, tender and digestible. Dumplings made with it, baked or boiled, will be dainty and wholesome, and may be eaten steaming hot with perfect impunity.

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In all receipts calling for cream of tartar and soda, substitute Royal Baking Powder. Less trouble, never fails, makes more appetizing and wholesome food and is more economical. Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest and most delicate cookery.

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A very fashionable garment.

$15—Men's Satin-Lined Cord Edge Chinchilla Overcoats.
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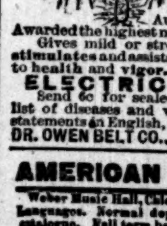
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[American Analyst.]

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Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889—TEN PAGES.

MEETING OF THE LEADERS

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND CALLS ON HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Meeting of the Late Antagonists a Pleasant One—The Ex-President Has Lost a Good Deal of Superfluous Flesh Since Quitting the White House—The Resting-Place of Gen. Grant's Remains—Report of Gov. Mellette of South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Past and present met at the White House today, shook hands, and enjoyed a social three-quarters of an hour with each other in the Green Parlor. Ex-President Grover Cleveland impersonated the past, while President Harrison represented the present just as smilingly as though he and the rest of the Republican party had not been more or less upset by the results of Tuesday's political strife.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland drove to the Executive Mansion together, but only the ex-President alighted, his wife satisfying herself by sending a card in to her successor as mistress of the two-story and basement National palace. Then she drove away, and at about 2:15 the empty carriage returned to take away the leader of the Democracy. He must have had a pleasant time with his late antagonist, for when he came out his face was wreathed with smiles and he chuckled merrily when he said "good-by." President Harrison accompanied him only to the jeweled glass screen which shuts the public out of the main corridor, and then left him standing in the vestibule chatting for a couple of minutes with Doorkeeper Loeffler. Others of the old employés were cordially greeted, and with the remark, "it's a fine day," to Capt. Dinsmore, the ex-President walked briskly out to the waiting vehicle. He looks well, having lost a good deal of superfluous flesh and gathered in its place a good deal of energy which was not so noticeable two or three years ago.

"What the family of Gen. Grant think," said Gen. E. F. Beale, "should be the first consideration in discussing the question of the removal of the remains of the great Captain from New York. Within a few hours after the death of his father I talked the matter over with Col. Fred Grant and he seemed anxious to defer to the wishes of his mother first and the American people. Frequently since the funeral of Gen. Grant, while Mrs. Grant and other members of her family have been at my house in this city, the subject has been talked over, but nothing definite was determined upon regarding the remvalo of the General's remains from Riverside Park."

The speaker was one of the most intimate friends of the late Gen. Grant, whom he met shortly after the Mexican War at the Capital of the Montezumas, and to the day of his death the friendship formed between the two men never ceased. One afternoon in 1876 while out riding Gen. Grant said to his friend and companion: "Beale, I sent your name to the Senate today as Minister to Austria." Upon receiving a remonstrance from Gen. Beale about being sent out of the country, President Grant replied: "I took that all into consideration, but I knew it would please Mrs. Beale and your daughters, so don't let us talk any more about it."

"I am convinced," added Gen. Beale, "that the proper place for the remains of Gen. Grant will be the grounds south of the White House at the Capital of the Nation. Let the testimonial take the form of a magnificent fountain with pleasant places for men, women, and children, and besides it should be centrally located and easy of access. To place Gen. Grant's body at Arlington Cemetery or the Soldiers' Home will require an outlay of $5 every time anybody desires to take a carriage to go to the tomb, and thus the public will be deprived of seeing how the great Captain's remains are being cared for. West Point presents an objection that cannot be surmounted and that is that only a few army officers and summer tourists would be enabled to pay their respects to the memory of the great American buried there.

"The proposition has been made, too, that the remains of the lamented Lincoln should be removed to Washington, and I say let this be done by all means and let the White House grounds be their final resting place. What a magnificent idea it would be to rear a monument, fountain, or some equally artistic and splendid design to Lincoln and Grant, side by side, and close to the shaft which perpetuates the memory of the Father of his Country, thus honoring in a most signal manner the three great men in the history of the United States. By placing these testimonials in the White House grounds they could easily be seen from Arlington where lie the bodies of Sheridan and other heroes endeared to Grant by companionship on the march, in the camp, and amid the stirring and horrible scenes of war which he so abhorred."

Arthur C. Mellette, the Governor of Dakota Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says that the growth of population in the Territory has been singularly rapid and stable and now reaches 650,000 as against 415,610 in 1885. The number of filings, etc., at the ten United States land offices in Dakota during the year is given as follows:

Preëmption filings, 5,449; homestead filings, 8,787; timber culture filings, 4,528; preëmption proofs, cash entries, 2,637; commuted homesteads, cash entries, 669; final homestead proofs, 5,680; timber culture proofs, 112. The total area filed upon during the year was 2,096,030 acres, against 1,838,142 the preceding year.

The bulk of the present vacant land area, about 19,877,337 acres, lies in the Bismarck and Devil's Lake District in North Dakota and the Rapid City District in South Dakota, the amount still open for settlement in the Bismarck District being nearly 14,000,000 acres. The area of land sold by the Northern Pacific railway from its grant and by private owners is estimated to equal 25 per cent of the lands entered during the year.

The report says that during the last year there has been practically no railway building. The year 1887 was one of unusual activity in railway circles, and about 700 miles of new road were constructed in the Territory. This remarkable activity, the report says, has been followed by a period of inactivity, though several new lines have been projected and a considerable amount of grading done during the last year.

Upon the subject of agriculture the report says in part:

Dakota is preëminently an agricultural region. Almost its entire area is susceptible of cultivation, and those portions not adapted to the plow are available for grazing. In no other country of the world are there larger areas of fertile land, level as a floor, easily worked, and as fruitful as the Valley of the Nile.

In the older sections of Dakota mixed farming, the report states, is yearly becoming more general. Stock-raising, for which Dakota possesses peculiar adaptations, is a rapidly growing industry. The increase in the value of live stock during the last nine years is stated to have been 663 per cent. Dairying is becoming an important industry, and during the last two years a large number of creameries have been established and have generally proved profitable investments. During the last few months the subject of irrigation has attracted a great amount of attention. At the last session of the Territorial Legislature an act was passed authorizing the sinking of artesian wells, upon the petition of a certain number of residents of a township. Numerous petitions under the act have been filed, and the work of sinking wells is now in progress in a number of counties.

The tin mines in the Black Hills are attracting a great deal of interest. Within the last year a company of foreign capitalists has been organized with a heavy capital to develop what are known as the Harney Peak properties, located in Pennington and Custer Counties. It is the opinion of experts, the Governor says, that these mines contain the largest and most valuable aggregation of tin veins ever brought to the attention of the world. The Governor speaks of the treatment of these ores, and says that they require no roasting, as is not the case with foreign ores.

Busts of Vice-Presidents Thomas Jefferson and Hannibal Hamlin are being placed by the architect of the Capitol in niches in the north wall of the Senate gallery, just back of and above the Vice-President's desk and on either side of the press gallery. The bust of Mr. Jefferson is said to be good, although uninformed observers have mistaken it for a likeness of Jefferson Davis. That of Mr. Hamlin is a beautiful piece of sculpture and a likeness, yet it represents a rather more handsome and more robust person than the venerable Maine statesman. If it is the intention to fill all of the niches in the walls of the Senate galleries with busts of Vice-Presidents there will have to be exercised some discrimination which may prove invidious, because there are not enough niches to go around. Including Vice-President Morton twenty-two different gentlemen have occupied the office of Vice-President; but there are, all told, only eighteen niches in which busts could be placed.

A good copy of Inman's portrait of Chief Justice Marshall has been placed in the west corridor of the House wing of the Capitol, opposite to the stairway which is ornamented by the celebrated allegorical painting, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way."

Senator Cullom went to see President Harrison today and no secret is made of the fact that it was about the Illinois offices. Representative Hitt also dropped in on the Chief Magistrate, not especially to ask the appointment of Maj. Avery as Marshal right away, but incidentally to see that his candidate's interests were not neglected. Senator Cullom's call seems to have brought out a definite statement for the benefit of Senator Farwell and Abner Taylor that Col. Babcock cannot under any circumstances be Marshal. The President has already made this statement to Messrs. Payson and Hitt, but Senator Farwell has not been officially notified, and it is supposed that Senator Cullom will now make known the President's determination and then Messrs. Farwell and Taylor can decide whether they want to suggest anybody else for the place. Senator Cullom was more concerned about the Collector of the Port than anything else and he talked plainly to Gen. Harrison regarding the strong points of W. J. Campbell. He urged that this was by all odds the most far-reaching appointment that could be made, and that to put Mr. Campbell aside would be a grave mistake. The President had before him the result of the election in Chicago, and was able to judge how successful his policy of not filling the offices before election had been. He did not say to Senator Cullom that he would appoint Mr. Campbell or that he preferred somebody else. The Senator came away from the White House in a rather uncertain frame of mind as to what the President's intentions were.

Judge Payson also called at the White House during the day. The Judge is warmly interested in securing the Marshalship for Roger Sherman, and if Senator Cullom's indorsement could be had he believes that there would be no question about the result. Even without the Senator's support he may finally land the prize. He goes back to Illinois without any definite promise, but with the knowledge that the President is well disposed towards his candidate.

THE REV. DR. RYLANCE'S STOLEN KISSES.

Serious Charges Against a New York Pastor—He Says It Is a Conspiracy.

New York *Herald*, Nov. 6: "The first affidavit against Dr. Rylance," said Mr. Quackenbos, the lawyer and one of the alleged "conspirators" against the doctor, "is made by a lady 43 years of age, who now resides in a neighboring city. She deposes that she now is and has been for many years past a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the month of March, 1887, she was engaged for the term of one year to act in the capacity of parish visitor in connection with the Memorial chapel of St. Mark's church, over in the tenement-house district near Tompkin's square.

"Soon after entering upon the discharge of her duties as parish visitor the lady in question had occasion to call at the residence of Dr. Rylance, at No. 11 Livingston place, on business connected with the chapel, over which, he, as rector of the parish, had supervision. During this interview—the second one she had ever had with Dr. Rylance—the lady charges that the clergyman kissed her and told her she was the friend for whom he had long been looking.

"At another time he called on her at the chapel, she further swears, got down on his knees, told her how much he loved her, and wished he could marry her, accompanying his words with improper proposals.

"On several subsequent occasions, the lady continues, Dr. Rylance made distinct and definite proposals of the vilest kind, and one of these was that he wished he could have the vacant room adjoining hers at the chapel, with access to her room. He wished she could accompany him abroad, the affidavit declares, and offered to furnish apartments for her and supply her with money, on certain conditions which the statement details.

"The lady avers that she left the Mission Chapel and gave up her work there at the expiration of the year for which she had been engaged and removed from the City of New York solely in consequence of the indignities which had been offered to her by Dr. Rylance."

This affidavit was sworn to Oct. 4 in the presence of Joseph D. Metz, notary public for the County of New York.

The second affidavit is made by a lady of 28 years. She was described by Mr. Quackenbos as a woman of great personal beauty, of winning, modest manners, and of Christian life and character. She was for five years a member of Dr. Rylance's church, until, as she avers in her statement, his offensive attentions to her drove her away.

"She declares," said Mr. Quackenbos, "that in March of this year she called at Dr. Rylance's house to inform him of her intended temporary sojourn in Philadelphia. Dr. Rylance inquired how long she intended to remain away, and requested her to inform him when she got back and asked whether he might see her on her return. He displayed marked affection for her during this visit, she declares, and kissed her.

"The young lady goes on to say that she had spent five weeks in Philadelphia, and soon after her return met Dr. Rylance by chance in Second avenue, and he renewed his expressions of his wish to call and see her at her home. Remembering his demonstrations of affection at his house, she objected to his proposed visit, and said to him she preferred he would not call. But he said he would, and he did call on her at 11 o'clock in the morning a few days later.

"As to this interview, which took place in the parlor of her home, the young lady makes the most serious allegations concerning Dr. Rylance's conduct. She declares that he asked her where her room was, sat close beside her, and placed his hand upon her person. He seized her by the ankle, whereupon she sprang from him and ran to the window. After this the doctor hurriedly left the room and the house. She has not spoken to him since."

Gen. Spinner Fears a Panic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—[New York Tribune.]—Gen. F. E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, whose name everybody saw daily a quarter of a century ago, but which nobody could read, is spending a few days in Washington. He has arrived at an age when most men and women, too, are frank, not to say loquacious. He is 88 years old, but his memory for names, dates, and faces would be remarkable in a younger man. He has been holding an impromptu reception ever since he arrived. In speaking of incidents that occurred when he was in Washington he often corrected his visitors in matters of dates.

Gen. Spinner retains an active interest in the financial affairs of the Government, and regularly receives and carefully studies the monthly statements issued by the Treasury Department. He has opinions, too, and is frank and ready to express them. He says a panic, the worst the country has ever known, will certainly come unless a back-track is taken on the silver policy now in favor. "The first time there is a short crop," he said to a *Star* reporter today, "and the balance of trade is against us, a tremendous panic will occur. I may not live to see it, but you will. Two conventions are about to be held, one with the view of having the silver coinage increased to the maximum limit, the other in favor of unlimited coinage. For them to succeed in their efforts would but bring disaster upon the country. Silver is no longer a precious metal.

"My idea is," he continued, "to have all the gold in the Treasury and have the Government issue the currency upon it—currency of all denominations. Not only issue currency on the gold, but bonds that could be at any time converted into currency; that is, to have bonds and currency based on gold and interconvertible. Twenty-five or thirty per cent of gold reserve would be enough to secure this currency."

10—Time—10

Intending travelers should keep an eye out for Saturday's TRIBUNE, which will contain announcements by the popular Pennsylvania lines of their improved passenger equipment and quickened train service Eastward and Southward from Chicago.

Teeth—New method, no plate, no fancy prices. $8; no pain filling, extracting. Drs. McChesney

STILL DISCRIMINATING.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CORN AND OTHER GRAIN RATES.

The Inter-State Commissioners' Failure to Render a Decision Severely Criticized—Reasons Why Western Roads Make the Sum of the Locals the Through Rate on Oil—The Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Road Withdraws from the Trans-Missouri Association.

The managers of the Eastern trunk lines made another unsuccessful effort a day or two ago to bring about an advance in the corn rate from 20 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. All other articles of grain and products of grain are on the basis of 25 cents. The reason corn rates cannot be advanced to the same basis as other articles of grain is that the Baltimore & Ohio and one or two other roads are said to have made contracts which extend to Dec. 1, and until these contracts have expired the other roads refuse to agree to an advance. The shippers insist that the maintenance of a lower rate on corn than on corn products and other articles of grain, especially oats, which command a lower price than corn, is in direct violation of the law. They have appealed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for redress and the latter investigated the matter some time ago, but thus far has failed to render a decision in the matter. The commission is blamed for the continuance of the existing discrimination. If it would decide that the rate on corn must be the same as on corn products and other articles of grain of less value than corn the railroads would either be compelled to advance the corn rate to the basis charged on all other articles of grain or reduce the latter to the basis now charged for corn. The commission, it is claimed, mistakes its vocation, and instead of promptly correcting existing abuses and preventing violations of the law it considers itself a lecture bureau, giving good advice to the railroads, which advice is never heeded, and shippers and merchants are compelled to submit to unjust discrimination. A decision in this matter by the commission would force the railroads to stop the present discrimination in grain rates, and if they could not advance corn rates to the 25 cent basis on account of existing contracts they would be compelled to reduce the rates on all articles of grain and grain products to a 20 per cent basis.

ANOTHER REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Ohio, Indiana & Western to Be Given a Boost by Eastern Capitalists.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Ohio, Indiana & Western railway, being without suitable connections at either end of its line for any considerable and regular exchange of business, is subjected to disadvantages which seriously hinder its development and render doubtful its ability to earn its fixed charges. Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York have issued a circular letter to the security-holders of that railroad stating that they have agreed to coöperate in the reorganization of its affairs. C. H. Coster, Samuel Spencer, George T. Bliss, and Anthony J. Thomas will act as a committee for the purpose of effecting the reorganization. The plan of reorganization reduces the fixed charges to a sum which is to be guaranteed by contract with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. It is also expected to secure for the reorganized road close relations with the Big Four, thus obtaining for it a volume of traffic which it cannot expect to secure except through such an alliance.

It is proposed to issue $10,000,000 first consolidated mortgage fifty years 4 per cent bonds, to draw interest from April 1, 1890, free from tax, the interest guaranteed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; $4,000,000 of second consolidated mortgage 4 per cent noncumulative income bonds to run not over 100 years, subject to the lien of the first consolidated mortgage interest, payable only if earned, and annually thereafter out of the net earnings of the road after deducting all payments for operating expenses, rentals, and reasonable betterments.

For each $1,000 of the present first mortgage bonds the owner will receive $1,000 first consolidated mortgage bonds; for $1,000 first mortgage interest certificates, $666; first consolidated bonds, $333.

THE OIL REFINERS' PROTESTS.

Railroads Will Be Forced to Make a Change in the Oil Rates.

Regarding the protests of Cleveland and Lima oil refiners against the action of the Western roads making the sum of the locals the through rate managers of Western roads say such action was necessary to protect Chicago's interests. The through oil rates from Cleveland and other Central Traffic Association points to through points in the West were lower than the rate from Chicago locally to such points, and the proportion of the through rate by prorating with the Eastern lines do not leave the Western roads enough to pay them for the cost of transportation. To get paying rates on that traffic they had to make the combined locals the through rate. They say that the idea of favoring the Standard Oil octopus never entered their minds. The opinion is expressed, however, that the present through rate cannot be maintained, as one or two of the Western lines have signified their intention of prorating with the Eastern roads. Such action will compel the other lines to either take similar action or reduce the rate locally from Chicago. If the last named action is not taken Chicago refineries will have no show against those in the East, as Chicago refiners cannot afford to pay a higher rate to points in the West than is charged from points in Ohio and the East. The equitable way of settling the difficulty would be to restore the former through rate from Eastern points and reduce the rate from Chicago locally to a reasonable amount below the through. The Western lines, however, are not inclined to do this because it would reduce their revenue from the oil traffic, and they are not likely to do so unless they are forced to it in order to get a fair share of the traffic.

Coal Rates in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A compromise coal rate was filed with the State Board of Transportation today by the roads representing the Trans-Missouri Freight association. It is about half way between the proposed rate recently made by the board and the present rate. It proposes 40 cents terminal, with distance charges as follows: For fifty miles, 90 cents; 100 miles, $1.20; 200 miles, $1.80; 300 miles $2.40; 400 miles, $2.80; 500 miles, $3.20; with the rate on hard coal about 20 per cent higher.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The trouble with the men on the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad has been settled, and there will be no further annoyance or delay to freight shipped via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and that road.

The offices of Auditor, Cashier, General Ticket Agent, and Car Accountant of the Chicago & Ohio River railroad will hereafter be located at Kansas, Ill. Mr. J. L. Hamer has been appointed Auditor and Cashier. The offices of General Ticket Agent and Car Accountant have been abolished, and their duties will be assumed by General Manager Livingston.

General Manager W. F. Merrill of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs has given notice that his company will withdraw from the passenger department of the Trans-Missouri Association Nov. 30. The reason assigned for the action is that the Missouri Pacific desires to continue its line between Kansas City and Omaha in the Western States Passenger Association.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has agreed to grant reduced rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip on account of the following occasions: Baptist Congress, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 12 to 14, 1889, from association points; annual convention of agricultural colleges, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12 to 16, from association points; National Prison Association, of the United States, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16 to 20, from association points.

It is reported that Mr. Arthur Street, formerly Assistant General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central and late Assistant General Freight Agent of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City at St. Louis, has accepted the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific. Mr. D. F. Jennings, formerly agent of the Great Eastern Fast Freight line in this city, is to succeed Mr. Street as Assistant General Freight Agent of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City at St. Louis.

The special Board of Arbitration, consisting of Chairmen Walker, Faithorn, Finley, and Midgley, held a meeting yesterday and considered the question of through rates as compared with local rates between Chicago and Kansas and Nebraska points, which was submitted to the above named special board for arbitration some time ago. The object is to bring the through rates and the combined locals into closer conformity than they are at present.

The third day's session of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the Western States Passenger association was held at Chairman Abbott's office yesterday. Some questions of difference among lines members of the St. Paul association were taken up, discussed, and adjusted. The committee appointed to report upon the request of the Trans-Continental association for arbitrary divisions from Dec. 1, was not prepared to report and was granted a few days' time in which to make its report to the Chairman. A special committee of five members was appointed to prepare a recommendation to be acted upon at the next regular monthly meeting of the association, on the question of reduced rates and arrangements for the International Encampment of the Knights of Pythias, to be held at Milwaukee in July, 1890. The balance of the day was occupied with various committee meetings of local interest only.

The regular monthly meeting of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association will be held at the association rooms Nov. 12 at 10 a. m. Among the subjects for consideration are the following: Uniform bill of lading; revised rates governing milling in transit; rates on lumber from Michigan City and Chicago to Ohio River points; rule as to how far the action of the joint committee shall apply to rates and arrangements between points in the territory of the association; rule to apply in the division of through rates when initial lines make higher rates than the scale basis; the issue of individual tariffs by Western lines in connection with roads in the territory of the Central Traffic Association without the concurrence of the Joint Rate Committee; through rates and divisions between St. Paul and Minneapolis and points in the territory of the association; rates on pig iron; rates on traffic from the Erie Canal; rates on oil between points in the territory of the association and the Western Freight Association; through rates on traffic to lower Mississippi River points.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, Nov. 7:

Superior av, 205 ft s of Ninety-first st, e f, 25x140 ft, improved, dated Nov. 7 (H. Kensch to J. M. Bacon) $1,550
Paulina st, 244 ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 25x122 ft, dated Nov. 7 (V. and J. Landmesser to M. Borkowicz) 1,150
Diversey av near Austin av, 10 acres, dated Oct. 26 (King & Patterson to D. N. Loose et al.) 4,000
Koenig st, 125 ft s of Lee av, e f, triangle of 108¾ ft to alley, dated Oct. 24 (W. H. Lee to F. Henschel) 1,000
(This was by error made to read Elston av.)
Fulton st, s e cor of Francisco, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct 21 (L. A. and J. A. Baldwin to Dudley & Bridgers) 1,800
Hope av, 167 ft n of Jackson Park terrace, e f, 31¾x100 ft, dated Sept. 21 (C. F. White to D. L. Sullivan) 1,260
Forest av, 239 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 20x100 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. W. Polley to Ida Mariental) 5,200
South Park av, 23½ ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 124x164 ft, dated Oct. 24 (W. Wait to S. R. Pruyn) 6,424
Twelfth st, s e cor of St. Louis av, n f, 72½x167 ft, dated Nov. 7 (C. W. and R. E. Dudley to J. A. Baldwin) 4,000
Madison st, 92 ft e of Wood, n f, 22x104½ ft, dated Oct. 30 (E. Weaver to J. Frank) 11,000
Ada st, 257 ft s of Fiftieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug 12 (J. R. Murphy to Michael Clancy) 1,200
Commercial st, 200 ft s of Webster, w f, 50x165 ft, dated Nov. 1 (A. Arndt to P. Evert) 1,000
Market st, n w cor of Jackson, e f, 165 ft to river, dated Oct. 30 (J. V. and C. B. Farwell to A. J. Averill) 330,000
Dashiel st, 47 ft n of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x124 ft, imp, dated Oct. 24 (H. Jensen to E. Hellmann) 2,200
Wabash av, 25 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x194 ft, imp, dated Nov. 1 (B. R. Cahn to Ida Cahn) 11,000
Woodside av, 150 ft s of Nellie st, e f, 25x125 ft, imp, dated Nov. 5 (F. E. Freese to P. J. Gieseler) 2,200
Halsted st, 69 ft n of Eighty-fourth, w f, 50x156 ft, dated Oct. 30 (H. J. Madsen to A. Christensen) 1,100
Thirty-seventh st, 193 ft w of Halsted, n f, 25x147 ft, dated Nov. 6 (M. Carbine to W. F. Lubeke) 2,000
Warren av, s w cor of Sacramento, n f, 29x120 ft, dated Sept. 9 (F. W. Flint to M. Williamson) 4,000
Calumet av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, w f, 31x125 ft, dated Oct. 30 (J. A. Brown to F. B. Rhodes) 21,000
Superior av, n e cor of Eighty-ninth st, w f, 75x140 ft, dated Oct. 10 (M. E. and G. C. Fulton to J. M. Bacon) 2,000
Michigan av, bet Eightieth and Eighty-first sts, w f, 200x160 ft; also Indiana av, bet Eightieth and Eighty-first sts, e f, 200x160 ft, dated Sept. 23 (C. and P. F. Wolff to J. Sommerfield) 5,600
Vernon av, 250 ft n of Seventy-second st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 17 (W. S. Dray to G. A. Miller) 1,200
Indiana st, 225 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 7 (M. Matthews to James Ross) 1,235
Justine st, n w cor of Fifty-first, e f, 118x124 ft, dated Oct. 29 (H. Porter to N. Bosman) 2,800
Humboldt boulevard, s e cor of Wabansia av, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 9 (M. A. and N. A. Steele to (M. E. Lawson) 2,300
Fifth av, s w cor Swift place, e f 31¼x125 ft, imp, dated Oct. 22 (Kolman Hierholzer to Gottfried Brewing Co.) 6,750
Wentworth av, 194 ft s of Sixty-sixth st, w f, 44x130 ft, dated Nov. 6 (Charles H. Caldwell to Elizabeth Dobson) 7,180
Lots Nos. 20, 21, and 24, Block 38, Irving Park, dated Nov. 6 (G. W. Barnett to C. U. Loucks) 1,525
The Strand, 205 ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 50x140 ft, dated Nov. 1 (D. T. Thomas to Illinois Steel Co.) 2,000
Cornell av, 180 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x331 ft, dated Sept. 25 (L. A. Marshall to G. M. Benedict) 6,250
South Chicago av, 160 ft s e of Seventy-fifth st, n e f, 50x130 ft, dated Nov. 2 (F. C. Nicholas to A. Feiler) 1,250
Halsted st, n w cor of Seventy-first, e f, 47x122½ ft, imp, dated Nov. 5 (N. and J. Kendall to M. Barnard) 3,000
Rice st, bet Rockwell and Washtenaw av, 350x124 ft, dated Nov. 7 (C. H. Weeks to J. B. Muir) 7,000
Goodwin st, s e cor of Berwyn av, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Oct. 15 (J. A. McDowell to the Epworth M. E. Church of Edgewater) 6,000
Twenty-second st, 75 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 7 (S. J. Glover to J. Smidl) 1,400
Superior av, 230 ft s of Nintieth st, e f, 25x140 ft, dated Oct. 1 (J. L. Rockey to D. T. Thomas) 1,000
Chicago av, 50 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x123 ft, imp, dated Nov. 4 (M. Kraus to J. J. Rucker) 5,800
Paulina st, 189 ft n of Graceland av, e f, 50x165 ft, dated Oct. 28 (E. J. and W. E. Page to Tucker & Meyer) 1,100
Sixty-third st, 75 ft w of Homan av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 6 (J. F. Eberhart to F. M. Parks) 1,000
Twentieth st, 96 ft w of Seward, n f, 20x100 ft, dated Nov. 4 (P. Cahill to H. Peters) 1,200
Lot 8, blk 42, Irving Park: also lots 35 and 36, blk 4, Baxter's sub of Irving Park, dated Nov. 4 (T. J. Walton to M. T. Jones) 6,000
Washington blvd, 235 ft e of Sacramento av, n f, 45x133½ ft, dated Oct. 22 (D. B. Warner to C. A. Hallam) 7,875
Harwood st, 200 ft n of Sixty-seventh, w f, 47x189 ft, dated Nov. 5 (H. E. and S. P. Hair to P. H. Smyth, trustee) 2,000
Carroll av, 100 ft w of Sangamon st, n f, 75x100 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Chicago Theological Seminary to Comstock & Wing) 7,500
Austin av, 190 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 1 (F. H. Allen to J. M. Knapp) 1,500
Ellis av, bet Forty-first and Forty-second sts, e f, 18x180 ft, dated Oct. 14 (A. J. Toolen to F. L. Parker) 7,500
Elm st, 72 ft e of Crosby, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 17 (C. Butler to T. J. Barry) 1,000
Bond av, 110 ft n w of Seventy-fourth st, n e f, 50x195 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Reidy & Vaut to J. L. Naulty) 3,000
The premises No. 3523 Oakley av, dated Nov 2 (W. J. Hinkley to B. and M. Sullivan) 1,800
Buckingham place, 349 ft w of Evanston av, s f, 50x133 ft, dated Oct. 15 (J. Payne to H. W. Hanson) 2,250
Peoria st, 40 ft s of Ohio, e f, 40x116 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. Murray to J. L. Barry) 6,000
Grand av, 49 ft n w of Tinkham, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 23 (D. F. Anderson to M. Pregler) 3,750
Trumbull av, 113 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 50x122 ft, dated Oct. 31 (Samuel Kerr to M. O'Rourke) 1,000
Lots 19 to 28 Nicholes' Sub., pt. Block 5 of Lots 17 to 21, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 29 (Nicholes & Adcock to J. M. Young) 17,700
Crawford av, s e cor of Warren, w f, 187x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (A. H. Bauer to Geo. Bricka) 2,300
Forty-first st, near Langley av, n f, 25x119 ft, dated Nov. 5 (M. Kirk to E. A. Sullivan) 2,500
Loomis st, 144 ft n of Eighteenth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 7 (W. and J. Kiesewetler to C. Woelfinger) 8,000
Sawyer av, 225 ft s of West Nineteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 7 (A. Zeller to H. M. Waitt) 4,500
One Hundred and Sixteenth st, bet Howard and railroad, s f, 150 ft to alley, dated Oct. 31 (R. J. and S. U. Anderson to George F. Bunday) 8,000
Stewart av, 165 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, e f, 60x234 ft, with 92x90 ft adj, dated Aug. 21, 1886 (W. W. Carter to A. E. Neely) 3,400
Randolph st, 200 ft e of Forty-fourth, n f, 25x180 ft, dated Oct. 25 (A. D. Herr to W. D. Hoke) 1,000
Randolph st, 175 ft e of Forty-fourth, n f, 25x180 ft, dated Oct. 25 (same to F. N. Knowlton) 1,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

Stewart av, s e cor of Ninety-ninth st, 20 acres, dated Aug. 31 (J. Ton to William O. Miller) 19,000
Same property as above, dated Nov. 6 (William O. Miller to S. P. Colby) 21,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Champlain av, bet Forty-second and Forty-third sts, w f, 125x126 ft, by J. A. Cooper.
Cottage Grove av, s w cor of Fiftieth st, Blks 1 and 2, by Matthew Laflin.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

L. E. Lawson, to erect two-story dwelling, 25x42 feet, at No. 68 Humboldt boulevard, to cost $3,500.

J. K. Cady, to erect six two-story dwellings, 138x37 feet, at Oakdale, near Evanston avenue, to cost $30,000.

A. F. Chovengel, to erect two-story dwelling, 21x36 feet, at Kedzie and North avenues, to cost $2,000.

S. M. Fisher, to erect two-story barn, 50x50 feet, at No. 3312 Wabash avenue, to cost $3,000.

John Becker, to erect two-story dwelling, 20x55 feet, at No. 773 Larrabee street, to cost $6,000.

M. Franzen, to erect two three-story flats, 40x60 feet, at Nos. 37 and 39 Lincoln place, to cost $10,000.

Edward Berriman, to erect three-story flats, 24x73 feet, at No. 442 Belden avenue, to cost $6,000.

Charles Klatt, to erect two three-story stores and flats, 46x68 feet, at Nos. 1712 and 1714 North Clark street, to cost $8,000.

H. F. Waite, to erect four-story warehouse, 20x75 feet, at No. 222 Washington street, to cost $12,000.

Henry Wink, to erect two-story barn, 20x25 feet, at Nos. 2544 and 2546 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $1,200.

Fred Schrumpf, to erect three-story flats at No. 3538 Vernon avenue, to cost $8,000.

THE COURTS OF RECORD.

A QUESTION OF IMPORTANCE TO ASSESSMENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mrs. Windover Sues for the Payment of a Policy on Which Assessments Were Due—C. P. Packer Gets Angry Over Somebody's Mistake—Partners Disagree and Get Into the Courts—Other Legal Items—The Record—The Call.

A question of importance to assessment insurance companies was taken under advisement by Judge Clifford yesterday. Mrs. Phebe Windover, the mother of George Windover, sued the Metropolitan Safety Fund and Accident Association for $1,500 insurance on her son's life. He died May 6, being in arrears for two assessments. It was shown that he tendered one assessment after it was past due, and it was accepted provided he would pay the other assessment and allow a new certificate to be made out. Windover died before this could be done. It was claimed by Mrs. Windover that the sending of the second assessment when the first was overdue was a waiver by the officers of the expulsion provision. The question for the court to decide is whether officers can waive any provisions of the by-laws.

Mr. Packer Was Angry.

No angrier man than Charles P. Packer ever made his appearance in the Sheriff's office. Mr. Packer is President of the Park National Bank, and a Deputy Sheriff had just appeared in his banking office and made a demand for the payment of a judgment for $4,200. Yesterday was default day in Judge Altgeld's court and the judgment against Mr. Packer was entered by him in favor of Miss Cornelia T. Williams, because Mr. Packer made no defense. His failure to make a defense came about through a mistake. The summons read "November term" inside, but Mr. Packer claims it was indorsed "December term" outside. It was this that fooled him. The execution on the judgment is in the hands of Chief Deputy Gleason, who agreed to give the bank President time to go before Judge Altgeld and state the circumstances.

A Partnership Disagreement.

George A. Williams, partner of Frank B. Pease in the law and real estate firm of Pease & Williams, commenced suit against Pease to have a receiver appointed and for an accounting and injunction. Judgments were entered up against them some time ago by the Park National Bank and others and they made a voluntary assignment. Williams charges in his bill that Pease has lately refused him access to the partnership property, and is attempting to carry on the business and collect the assets alone. It is also charged that Pease has applied to his own use from receipts and profits of the firm large sums of money in excess of what is his share, and to conceal the same has never, it is charged, balanced the books. Judge Tuley restrained Page from collecting the debts of the firm, or disposing of its property.

Legal Notes.

Mrs. Allie J. Hambel sued the Chicago City railway company for $25,000 damages for personal injuries.

John Killeen sued his brother, Joseph P. Killeen, for a dissolution of a copartnership for sewer building, plumbing, and gas-fitting.

David Henderson and James Mead, doing business as J. W. Norton & Co. and the Chicago Opera-House company were sued for $5,000 by Lucinda Norman, who says she was passing the opera-house, when a big bill-board fell and struck her.

The Inter-State Publishing House sued Van Antwerp, Briggs & Co. for $50,000 for alleged libel in the Federal Court. The defendants, who are Cincinnati publishers, are alleged to have written a proposed customer of plaintiff that the latter was a swindling concern and that some of its agents had been arrested, which is denied.

Mrs. Anna A. Benjamin sued Alfred C. Benjamin, a member of the late laundry firm of Benjamin Bros., at No. 226 Washington boulevard, charging him with undue intimacy with Nellie Riley. Mrs. Anna J. Wilson was granted a divorce from Fred W. Wilson, a brother of W. J. Wilson, the packer. Mrs. Milla C. Millner's bill for divorce, filed in the Superior Court, charges Robert A. Millner with cruelty.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,471—Inter-State Publishing House vs. L. Van Antwerp et al. as Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. Libel, $50,000. C. C. Strawn, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

124,574—John J. Chase, trustee, et al. vs. James B. Safford et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. Munroe & Geer, solrs.
124,575—Julia Lohan vs. Julius and Fredericke Vogt. Conf. of judgt., $114. Henry P. Sinden, atty.
124,576—John F. Holland vs. Francis P. Owings. Conf. of judgt., $2,216. Robert A. Childs, atty.
124,577—Swift & Co. vs. John H. Bain et al. Asst., $6,000. Albert H. Veeder, atty.
124,578—Frederick W. Schulze vs. No. Chi. St. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. M. L. Thackaberry, atty.
124,579—Fred P. Hopkins vs. J. Tabor Matthews et al. Asst., $1,000. Mason B. Loomis, atty.
124,580—M. Mueller vs. P. Olson and Olaf Linden. Appeal.
124,581—Lafayette W. Case vs. John Eleber. Appeal.
124,582—Kuehler Bros. vs. C. H. Gottig et al. Appeal.
124,583—Village of Winnetka vs. Frank Whitney et al. Petition to open a street from Railroad avenue to Oak Ridge avenue. Millard F. Riggle, atty.
124,584—Flora A. Brown vs. Alice L. Irwin et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Frank J. Crawford, solr.
124,585—Lewis B. Pickard vs. Irene G. Pickard. Bill for divorce for desertion. Wallace Heckman, atty.
124,586—Frank H. Alden et al. vs. Centennial Mnf. Co. et al. Asst., $5,000. Wallace Heckman, atty.
124,587—Salve Peterson vs. Neis Johnson. Conf. of judgt., $748. Emery S. Walker, atty.
124,588—L. H. Little vs. Neils C. Fredericksen. Conf. of judgt., $4,819. Charles M. Walker, atty.
124,589—Asst. and attch. in aid. Suppressed.
124,590—Milla G. Millner vs. Robert A. Millner. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. E. C. Crawford, solr.
124,591—James M. Stebbings vs. George F. Alford. Attch., $2,500. James Lane Allen, atty.
124,592—Eckhardt & Swan vs. Cornelius W. Kelleber. Conf. of judgt., $89. Holden & Farson, attys.
124,593—Mary T. Adams vs. William E. Adams. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Bradley & Denmark, solrs.
124,594—Bridget Scanlon vs. Patrick Scanlon. Bill for review. O'Donnell, Bary & Coghlan, solrs.
124,595—Solomon Fatman vs. M. J. Buxbaum. Asst., $20,000. Hamline & Scott, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—4,659—Wilson vs. Bauer; judgt., $90.—4,460, Wittlinger vs. Same; judgt. $40.—4,657, Bauer vs. Wittlinger, same; $40.—4,658, Same vs. Wilson; judgt., $90.—5,064, Matson vs. McFarland; judgt., $400.—9,573, Peavy vs. Grosse; judgt., $421.—9,668, McRoberts vs. Francis; judgt., $1,034.—9,335, Latham vs. Bani; judgt., $572.—8,793, B. Muf Co. vs. Billings; judgt., $1,069.—9,260, Keyes vs. Bredt; judgt., $281.—9,437, Linendole vs. Gleasen; judgt., $266.—9,687, Taintor vs. Schmidt; judgt. $211.—9,499, Gabain vs. Somerville; judgt. $162.—9,487, Heckman vs. Backus; judgt. $102.—9,313, Swift vs. Osborn Sampson; judgt. $971.—9,639, Tunnecliffe vs. Tunnecliffe; judgt. $643.—9,718, Kimball vs. Hull; judgt. $570.—9,510, Schloessen vs. Matthews; judgt. $451.—4,836, Flood vs. Sweet; judgt. $60.—9,637, Hatfield vs. Wheeler; judgt. $214.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,015, Paton vs. Davis; dec.—3,016, Same vs. Same; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

77,018—Cook, Meissler & Co., use of N. Perte, vs. Louisa Abt. Appeal.
77,019—Martin Linden, treas., etc., vs. Otto Siewerth, Gustav Siewerth, Elizabeth Lieberman, Andreas Lieberman, and Henry Jansen. Conf. of judg., $110. Henry S. Goldsmith, atty.
77,020—Thomas B. Bryan vs. F. N. B. Watkins and S. G. Wood. Repl., $500. A. F. Hatch, atty.
77,021—Philip Willner vs. William E. Hawk. Attch., $1,339. E. A. Otis, atty.
77,022—Philip Willner vs. Douglas S. Taylor. Asst., $5,000. Same atty.
77,023—Same vs. William E. Hawk, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $6,750. Same solr.
77,024—George F. Kimball vs. James Rees and John B. Rees. Asst., $300. H. W. Wolseley, atty.
77,025—Asst. Suppressed.
77,026—Emma Johnson vs. George H. Waite and Mary E. Waite. Appeal.
77,027—Charles B. Reed vs. H. R. Williams and Mandel Bros. Creditor's bill, $50. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, solrs.
77,028—Andrew Soehngen vs. Waldemar Kuehn. Appeal.
77,029—Case. Suppressed.
77,030—Rosa Hayes vs. Henry P. Hayes. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Minshall & Whittaker, solrs.
77,031—Ashel Gage vs. Fred Winter and Sophia Winter. Appeal.
77,032—Christina Nelson vs. Jay H. Burbank and Emma L. Burbank. Appeal.
77,033—A. J. Lassen vs. Otto Pertsch. Asst., $5,000. Edward U. Fliehmann, atty.
77,034—F. Blumenthal & Co. vs. Berthold Bendheim. Attach., $1,378. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.
77,035—John F. Alles et al. vs. W. H. Thomas & Son. Appeal.
77,036—Hugh T. Dickey vs. Wm. Peacock. Appeal.
77,037—Flora A. Broun vs. Wm. N. Paulsen. Asst., $20,000. Frank J. Crawford and Felix Babbage, attys.
77,038—James E. and Wm. J. Moore vs. Mathias Wloch. Conf. of judgt., $130. John D. McGuern, atty.
77,039—Pauline Rettke vs. Fridrich Rettke. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. Arthur Schroeder, solr.
77,040—Allie J. Hambel vs. Chicago City R. W. Co. Case, $25,000. Case, Judson & Hogan, attys.
77,041—Spencer W. Harris vs. George W. Cole and Simeon W. King. Case, $5,000. Jesse A. Baldwin and Henry R. Baldwin, attys.
77,042—A. M. Thelan vs. William Thelan, Peter J. Hurter, Chicago Building Supply Co., et al. Garn., $1,224. James McGrath, atty.
77,043—Elizabeth Jap vs. Frank Jap. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Henry A. Wilder, solr.
77,044—Asst. Suppressed.
77,045—North Chicago Mutual Savings and Build. Asso. vs. Patrick Powers, Julius Hannes, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $4,000. Brandt & Hoffmann, solrs.
77,046—Asst. Suppressed.
77,047—John J. McClellan vs. Malcolm McNeil. Appeal.
77,048—Lucinda Norman vs. David Henderson and James Meade, doing business as J. W. Norton & Co. and Chicago Opera-House. Case, $5,000. Max Guthman, atty.
77,049—C. S. Darrow vs. Henry Kiest. Conf. of judgt., $128. F. M. Williams, atty.
77,050—Thomas P. Hicks vs. Stanislaus Kuntz et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $700. F. S. Baird, solr.
77,051—John Killeen vs. Joseph P. Killeen. Bill for dissolution of partnership. Hynes & Dunne, solrs.
77,052—Anna A. Benjamin vs. Alfred C. and Edwin F. Benjamin. Bill for injunction. James K. Edsall, solr.
77,053—Max Freunthal vs. A. C. Helmbalz. Asst., $1,500. D. M. Kirton, atty.
SUPPRESSED WEDNESDAY—76,961—James Musliner & Co. vs. S. Bendheim. Attch., $2,250. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.
76,986—Charles H. Oviatt, use R. W. Tansill, vs. Wagner Palace Car Co. Garn., $152.25.
76,994—George A. Williams vs. Frank B. Pease. Bill for receiver and inj. Jones & Hacker, solrs.
76,998—Almon W. Bulkley, trustee, vs. Julia Havey and Thomas Havey. Bill to foreclose trust deed on notes for $1,217, $521, and $2,225. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.
77,006—Mary Umland vs. Henry A. Umland. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. Battum & Swartz, solrs.
77,008—Amos Denison vs. George H. Welton. Asst., $1,000. Franklin Denison, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GRINNELL—8,391, White vs. Ames; judgt., $41.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,506, Matilda Heach vs. John H. Heach; dec. div. for desert—78,176, Cora B. Taft vs. Lawrence A. Taft; dec. div. for drunk.—3,780, Christine Burbank vs. George T. Burbank; dec. div. for krunk. and desert.

County Court—New Suits.

8,502—People vs. Gustav Leving. Pet. for support. J. M. Longenecker, atty.
8,503—Same vs. John Murphy. Same. Same atty.
8,504—Same vs. Peter Appel. Same. Same atty.
8,505—Same vs. Thomas Hennessey. Same. Same atty.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 629, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 617, 618.
JUDGE BAKER—Branch 2—Cases from yesterday's call.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch 3—No. 169, Burke et al., on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—At Indianapolis.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set case.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Ritchie vs. Judd on hearing.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18.
JUDGE HAWES—No. 4,885 and cases from Judge Altgeld. No. 4,508 on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 4,936, 4,940, 4,943, 4,944, 4,945, 4,946, 4,948, 4,950, and condemnation cases.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 13, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court.
JUDGE TULEY—No. 1 on hearing.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Calendar No. 1. Nos. 4,754, 1,968, 1,999, 2,049, 2,050, and 1,952.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Calendar No. 3. Nos. 4,609, 4,685, 4,691, 4,702, 4,703, 4,735, 34, 49, 51, 56½, 58, and 80. No. 4,524 on trial.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Calendar No. 2. Nos. 1,091, 978, 955, 1,070, 762, 167½, 1,089, 1,082, and 237.
JUDGE WATERMAN—No. 4,127 on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—General business.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

D. C. Gallagher of Charleston, W. Va., and Henry W. Bond of St. Louis, Mo., were admitted to practice.

82. John I. Blair et al., appellants, vs. James I. Walker et al. Appeal G. G. United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

83—Herman Royer, appellant, vs. Solomon Roth et al.; submitted by Mr. M. A. Wharton for appellant and by Mr. Samuel Eyre for appellees.

84—La Confiance Compagne, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. John C. Hall; continued.

85—Henry C. Dahl, plaintiff in error, vs. Saly Raunheim.

86—Henry C. Dahl, plaintiff in error, vs. The Montana Copper Company; submitted by Mr. W. H. De Witt for plaintiff in error; no counsel appeared for defendants in error.

76—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Price County et al. Argument continued by Mr. Louis D. Brandies for plaintiff in error, and concluded by Mr. Jeremiah Smith for plaintiff in error. Leave granted to counsel for defendants in error to file briefs.

77—John B. Anthony, plaintiff in error, vs. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Argued by Mr. Henry W. Bond for defendant in error and submitted by Mr. D. P. Dyer for the plaintiff in error.

82—The County of Upshur, West Virginia, appellant, vs. Benjamin Rich et al.; submitted by Mr. Alfred Caldwell for appellant; no counsel appeared for appellees.

87—William H. Peters, receiver, appellant, vs. Robert T. K. Bain et al.

198—John T. Griffin et al., trustee, etc., appellants, vs. William H. Peters, receiver, etc.; argument commenced by Mr. T. S. Garnett for Peters, receiver, etc., and continued by Mr. Richard Walker for the trustees et al.

The day call for Friday the 8th inst. will be as follows: Nos. 87 and 198, 78, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

State ex rel. John Worrell vs. William A. Peele Jr.; reversed.

State ex rel. Simon T. Yancey vs. Nelson J. Hyde; affirmed.

John Roberts vs. Olive F. Linley et al.; reversed.

Daniel Wagmire vs. Robert B. Lank; affirmed.

Ellen Talvey vs. Maria Jackson; petition to reinstate appeal overruled.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

W. L., City: You can enlist in the regular United States cavalry at the recruiting office on Clark street, between Lake and South Water streets.

A correspondent wishes to know if there are any debating societies in the city which the public may visit. Will the secretaries of such societies reply? The formation of a debating society is simple. Articles of incorporation are necessary. Cushing's Manual is a useful guide for the presiding officer. Any of the large bookstores have books of general information on debating societies.

Capital Punishment.

DECORAH, Ia., Nov. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me through the "Voice of the People" how capital punishment is or has been beneficial in decreasing crime, etc., and oblige F. W. P. BAKER.

[There are different opinions held upon the subject as to whether capital punishment really decreases crime or not.]

Correct, as It Were.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have a teacher whose favorite expression is, "As it were." I have been told that this is grammatically incorrect. Will you please state the reasons for that theory or give my teacher authority for using the phrase? A SCHOOLGIRL.

[It is an idiomatic phrase, irregular in form, but correct.]

Alumni Are Not Taxed.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it customary for colleges or schools, such as Yale, Harvard, State Normals, etc., to assess a yearly tax upon all graduates, especially when desirous of having an annual meeting of the alumni? DAILY READER.

[Most colleges have alumni associations, which hold annual meetings and banquets, the expense being borne by those who attend. No yearly tax is assessed upon the graduates of any college, all post-graduate contributions being voluntary.]

Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

BARRY, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer the following in the "Voice of the People":

(1) "Who is now Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.? When was he appointed?

(2) Has a list of the names been published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of those who passed the civil service examination held at Springfield, Sept. 3? If so, when? A SUBSCRIBER.

[(1) The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics is S. G. Brock of Missouri. (2) No.]

Military Strength of Germany and Italy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To decide a bet please state in your issue tomorrow which country has the larger army, Italy or Germany, and how many men. J. BADER.

[The peace strength of the imperial army of Germany is 468,409 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, etc.—in all 492,000. The war strength of the army is more than treble this number, being raised to 1,567,600 officers and men, 312,730 horses, and 2,958 guns.

In Italy the universal liability to arms furnishes the basis for military organization. The grand total of the permanent army under arms is 253,000; on unlimited leave, 626,090. The militia is divided into what are known as "mobile" and "territorial" branches. There are 385,593 of the former and 1,330,954 of the latter. This makes the total strength of the Italian army 2,595,637.]

Exposing a Fool.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in a city paper a letter from one Clarence Moeller, wherein he says protected interests do not pay more than 18 per cent of the value of an article in wages, the rest going to capital. As evidence of this he thus pretends to analyze the price of 1,000 feet of lumber:

Stumpage, $7; cutting log, 25 cents; hauling to mill, 25 cents; running through gang saw, 50 cents; freight to Chicago, $1; total, $9. Price to consumer, $12 to $40. Say the average was $15 per 1,000, $2 having paid the labor of all, including transportation, or 13⅓ per cent.

What rubbish this is. If the price of lumber to the consumer runs from $12 to $40 the average will be $26. Lumber is a protected industry, there being a duty of $2 per 1,000 feet. It is the claim of Moeller and those who think like him that the removal of a duty will lower the price of an article by the amount of the duty. If that be true then the removal of the duty on lumber would lower the average price here to $24, of which, according to this fellow's calculation, $22 would go to capital and $2 to labor. But since there is such an immense profit in this article why is it that some of the so-called smart men of this city have not found it out and begun the importation of Canadian lumber? Even after the payment of the duty on it there ought to be profit enough in the business to satisfy the greediest of men. Moeller must pick out some other article to serve as an illustration of free trade. LUMBERMAN.

Close of the Minneapolis Deal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Dispatches received in this city today from C. A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, state that he has been notified by cable from London that the $8,000,000 necessary to purchase the Pillsbury and Washburn mills in Minneapolis has all been subscribed and the deal closed.

The properties sold to the English syndicate included, beside the mills belonging to C. A. Pillsbury and W. D. Washburn, the water power of St. Anthony's Falls, the line of 130 elevators, belonging to the Pillsbury interest, and the controlling interest in another elevator line.

INSPECTION AT CHICAGO.

COMPLAINT THAT THE STANDARD ON WHEAT IS HELD TOO HIGH.

Shippers Think the Inspection Is Affected by Speculation and Seek a Remedy—Wheat Ruled Out in Chicago Readily Accepted in Other Large Cities—Sharp Break in Sugar Trust Certificates and Lively Trading in Railroad Stocks in Wall Street.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission this afternoon a complaint was filed by McFadden & Co. of Havana complaining of the manner of inspection of grain at Chicago. The complaint was filed at the instance of the Illinois Grain Merchants' Association of the State, about twenty members of the organization being present to make arguments before the commission on the complaint. The real grievance was, however, that the standard maintained at Chicago in the inspection of grain was too high, and, as at present rated, was a great detriment to the producers and middle dealers in the southern portion of the State. It was claimed that good average milling wheat should grade No. 2 instead of No. 3; that they were able to ship wheat to Indianapolis and Eastern points and have it graded No. 2, and be enabled to sell at a profit, while the same wheat in Chicago was graded No. 3. It was claimed a higher standard of inspection is maintained at Chicago than at any other point. They charge that the inspectors do not sufficiently discriminate between good and poor wheat, but grade it all as No. 3, and contend that a great deal of wheat now graded No. 2 should be marked No. 1, and No. 3 should be No. 2. It was charged the inspection was not uniform, and that while the wheat crop this year was better than for ten years past a smaller per cent of it had been graded No. 2, and most of it marked No. 3; that out of 4,900 cars shipped to Chicago in September 369 only had been graded No. 2, while for the same month in 1888 412 out of 3,500 cars were graded No. 2, and in 1887 1,012 out of 1,321 cars received that grade, and it is claimed that the shipments this year are far superior to those of the previous years. But sixty-two cars were appealed from the decision of the inspector during September this year, as the association alleges, for the reason that shippers were unwilling to run the risk of having to pay the $5 appeal charge. It was also charged that wheat that had been for some time shipped and marked high grade would suddenly on the same quality be marked low grade, entailing great loss on the middle dealers, and it was asserted that speculation largely influenced the inspection at Chicago, which accounted for the change, and that it was a well-known fact that wheat grading No. 3 in Chicago would grade No. 2 in Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, and New York at any time. For these reasons it was asserted that grain shipments were forced from Chicago to the other markets, though the association desires the board to take such action as will afford them opportunities of shipping to Chicago and getting the same grading and corresponding prices, which would give them an advantage in rates. It was suggested that the board enter an order requiring the grain inspection department to furnish samples at the beginning of the harvest season of each year of line grades, so that shippers would know exactly how to grade in buying.

P. Bird Price, Chief Grain Inspector, was present and appeared before the board, denying the charge of discrimination in inspections and accounting for sudden changes in various ways. He stated that Chicago was the wheat market above all other cities and that other points mentioned had lowered their standard for the purpose of taking trade from Chicago. Everybody knew the Chicago standard for wheat and could depend upon its being maintained, and when No. 2 wheat was bought it would not be an inferior grade. If the farmer desired high prices it was certainly to his advantage to maintain a high standard. If the Chicago grade was lowered wheat would go down from three to seven cents. It would be impossible to put all wheat into the contract grades. If shippers were not satisfied with the inspection grade they could sell by sample on its merits. If the grade was lowered there would be no attempt to get good wheat for the contract grade, because the grade would be lowered and the price bound to be reduced. Cities that had tried to build up a trade by lowering the standard of inspections had ruined their grain trade by doing it, and the maintenance of the standard of inspection at Chicago was the secret of that city being the commercial center of the country today. In his opinion the move was simply an effort to benefit a few parties who had inferior wheat in country elevators sold for future delivery in Chicago, and because their wheat would be excluded they sought to have it graded high so as to profit by the sales.

The board made no decision in the matter, but will give it further consideration, consulting with representatives of the Board of Trade and other interested parties before taking action. Singer & Wheeler of Peoria filed a complaint against certain roads to compel them to receive freight from shippers up to 6 o'clock. They now receive nothing after 5 with one or two exceptions.

LIVELY TRADING IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Break in Sugar Trusts and Buoyancy in Railroad Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—"I'll give 30¼ for any part of 25,000 shares?" It was Mr. Isador Wormser who repeatedly made this bid in the Reading crowd this afternoon. Nobody supplied him, but his bid made the shorts rather nervous, and the stock which early in the day sold at 39¼ closed on a slight advance. Louisville and Missouri Pacific each ran up a point or more on large transactions. Atchison, too, developed remarkable activity and rose more than 1 per cent. In fact, the whole railroad list was buoyant. Notwithstanding a sharp break in sugar trusts from the opening, based on the knowledge that the general term's decision sustaining Judge Barrett would be handed down, they declined 3⅜ per cent. Barton sold considerable long stock and local traders put out shorts. The lowest price, 70¾, was made early in the day and a smart recovery followed. The decision did not reach the street until about half an hour before the close. When it came the stock dropped about 1 per cent to 71¼ on selling by smaller traders. The larger bears, however, were covering on the receipt of the long expected decision, and the stock rose to 71¾, at which price the last transactions were made. The bears expect that suit will now be brought against other refiners in the trust, and it is intimated the receiver of the North River establishment may apply for an injunction to restrain the payment of the next dividend. Apropos of this an official of the trust stated this afternoon that sufficient profits to pay more than one dividend have been placed beyond the reach of any legal process pending a final decision of the existing issue by the Court of Appeals, and that it is impossible to prevent the dividends reaching the hands of certificate holders. Transactions today involved more than 25,000 certificates. The cotton oil certificates were even more active, and, after fluctuating feverishly, closed within a fraction of last evening's figures.

Missouri Pacific made the shorts uneasy by a further advance. Until now it has been the impression that Jay Gould was opposed to any improvement in the market price for this property, and that he desired to make things in the Southwest as blue as possible for effect upon the Missouri, Kansas & Texas securities. It now appears that he is bullish. Doubtless the strength of "Mop" is in some measure due to buying based on the theory that as Atchison earnings are improving there must be a corresponding increase in those of Missouri Pacific. Mr. Gould assures his personal friends that there is no question whatever that the next dividend will be paid in cash.

After the stocks named Union Pacific was the most active on the list. It acts just as Louisville & Nashville did when it was at corresponding prices. The stock is evidently being accumulated by some unknown anxiety, and is being held down to facilitate operations. There are hints of a resumption of dividends. Railway bonds were again active today (sales extending beyond $2,000,000), with transactions well distributed, and advances were made all along the line.

BULLS STAMPEDE AT A RUMOR.

The Wheat Market Plays a See-Saw Game with "Old Hutch."

The wheat market traveled up and down over a range of about a cent several times yesterday. There was an undertone of weakness which made the "dips" last longer than the spurts. The opening was quite strong, with all the futures fractionally higher, due to encouraging cables, lighter receipts at primary markets, and, not least, to Mr. Hutchinson. He was the overshadowing figure in the pit. The market, after an hour's active trading, fell off about half a cent and lay quiet until Mr. Hutchinson sent his brokers in with fresh buying orders. The bulls plucked up courage, and by dint of hard work forced prices up almost to their opening figure. The market looked like rising still higher and closing with a boom when it was suddenly discovered that somebody was unloading a heavy jag of wheat. The crowd jumped at the conclusion that the sales were for the account of crop-movement observing Northwestern people and the millers in that section. Whether it hit the truth or not this suspicion was enough for the bulls. They turned tail and made all haste to get rid of their early purchases. Mr. Hutchinson wasn't pleased. He tried to stem the downfall of the market but the volume of sales was too heavy for him and the weakness continued until the close, which showed May ⅝c below the day's highest price, but ⅛c better than Wednesday.

North Shore.

THE BANKERS' & MERCHANTS' LAND SYNDICATE

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JOHN M. OLIVER ....Vice President
Abbott, Oliver & Showalter.
FRANK ADAMS.
Commissioner Sash, Door and Blind Assoc. of N. W.
THEO. G. DICKINSON ....Secretary
Snow & Dickinson.

H. M. KINGMAN........................Treasurer
Asst. Cashier First National Bank.

The following are among the members:
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Luther M. Dearborn, Attorney, Aurora, Ill.
William Kirby, 4015 Cottage Grove-av.
B. D. Anguish, 161 South Water-st.
Otto E. Freund, S. A. Maxwell & Co.
A. W. Becker, Herman Shaffner & Co.
M. L. Saley, 325 Dearborn-st.
H. H. Chandler, publisher "Farmers' Review."
D. H. Dunning, Armour & Co.
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T. D. Gray, H. C. & C. Durand.
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Herman Bartels, Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
H. M. Kingman, Asst. Cashier, First Nat'l Bank.
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R. E. Bryant, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Alex. Jamieson, M. L. and Trust Co.
C. M. Staiger, Printer, city.
F. S. Baker, Attorney, city.
W. N. Ford, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Henry McGurren, Capitalist, Ashland-av. & Lake-st.
Dr. A. W. Harlan, 70 Dearborn-st.
Frank P. Wright, Illinois Paper Co.
John Tucker, A. H. Blackall & Co.
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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.
New York	$158,479,439	$131,051,003
Boston	15,522,467	16,662,097
Chicago	15,700,000	10,951,000
Philadelphia	11,117,202	13,060,447
St. Louis	3,388,032	2,626,082
Baltimore	3,081,634	1,975,974
New Orleans	2,323,675	2,298,188

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50@60c discount; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount.

The Chicago money market was active and firm yesterday at the rates which have been current for several weeks, call loans being quoted at 6 and time loans at 7@8 per cent. Although these high rates are maintained the market is in a comfortable condition. The banks are taking care of their customers with ease, but are not disposed to accommodate outsiders. The rates are the result of the wonderful activity of general business. The demand for money is so strong that the banks can keep their loans up to the limit even when charging 7 per cent, and this fact is considered sufficient justification for making this rate. In banking circles there is great skepticism with regard to the opinion which is held by some borrowers that local rates will be reduced this month. As but little return of cash is expected from the country within the next sixty days the local reserves will probably not show much increase for a time. The local demand will soon be strengthened by the entrance of the packers into the market. Exchange on New York yesterday sold at 50@60c discount, the demand being light. Sterling was dull and heavy at 480½@484½, actual selling prices.

The local security market was unusually broad and active again yesterday. The buying orders were well distributed and brokers were in a hopeful state of mind. The counter business hardly keeps pace with the improvement shown at the Stock Exchange, yet dealers report that inquiries for bonds are increasing. The impression prevails among dealers and investors that the present is a time of unnatural depression in values and that an advance is nearly due. As none of the local properties is under any cloud, there is no reason why prices should not be stimulated by the return of ease to the money market. Jamieson & Co. sold $60,000 Poughkeepsie Bridge 6s at 93 flat to Eastern investors. Sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

$ 9,000 Gaslight 5s	94 @ 94¼	
$ 9,000 Gaslight, b. 10	94⅛@ 94¼	
$ 5,000 Gaslight, b. 20		94⅜
$82,000 Consumers' G s 5s, b. 30	90⅝@ 91¼	
$ 5,000 Nat. Subway 6s		101
$22,000 W. Chic. St. R. R. 5s		99¼
$20,000 N. Chic. City Ry. 4½s		100⅛
$ 5,000 W. Div. coup. 5s		102
$ 5,000 Louisville So. R. R. 6s		97½
100 shares Gas Trust, b. 30		56
20 shares Western Stone		105¾
100 shares W. Chic. St. R. R.		97¼
150 shares W. Chic. St. R. R., b. 30	97⅛@ 97½	
14 shares City Railway		253½

The managers of the Sugar Trust are reported to have incorporated a company in New Jersey with a view to a sudden change of the form of their organization in case of an adverse decision from the courts. A good deal of the stock was sold by Chicago operators yesterday on a belief that the decision would be unfavorable and a drop of 10 points is now looked for. Sugar may disappoint the bears as much as it did the bulls. Insiders are said to be ready to buy all that is offered, confident that the stock of the reorganized company is good for 125.

Local houses have been full of bear advices on Reading all this week, and they keep coming. Some well-informed people predict that this old football is going to surprise its kickers at an early day.

Mr. Gould was quoted yesterday as follows: "A few weeks ago I remarked that it was then a question of rates, not of freight. The roads at that time had as much business as they could possibly handle, and time does not appear to lighten the volume. All the roads are employing their full equipment, and could use as much more if they could obtain it. What is more to the point is the improvement in iron, which continues."

These cheerful remarks by the "little wizard" were said to have given the bulls of Wall street great comfort, but there are a good many people in Chicago who think that when Jay Gould cries "all right" it is about time to hoist cautionary signals.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—It was a narrow, disjointed sort of market for stocks this forenoon, some stocks being higher than their highest of yesterday and others lower than their lowest, and the greater part of the trading being of the scalping character for short quick turns of fractions of a point, without any purpose of either loading up with stocks or going short for a longer period than a day or so. Nevertheless the majority of stocks were ¼ to ¾ higher at some time in the forenoon than they closed yesterday, and the statement of the street is apparently becoming more favorable to higher prices. This forenoon Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and Northern Pacific preferred all touched higher prices than their best of yesterday, and together furnished 35,500 shares out of the total of 156,500 of listed stocks sold on the New York Exchange up to 12 o'clock. On the other hand, Reading alone furnished 54,300 shares and touched a lower price than yesterday or at any time this year, selling down to 39¼ after 11 o'clock. The trust stocks were all moderately active and lower, Sugar Trust declining 3⅝ to 70¾, and Cotton Trust 1¼ to 31¾ about 11 o'clock.

The trust stocks, however, have about lost their effect to depress the general stock market, because there is less room for and less prospect of further decline, and the losses already realized by speculators have not caused any failures, but the coal stocks are weak, and Reading particularly stands somewhat in the same relation to the general market that Atchison did seven or eight months ago.

In the afternoon the general stock market was stronger, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Lake Shore, and Reading being the special features and advancing by 2:30 o'clock to 1⅛ and 1¾ over 12 o'clock prices. One argument which has helped the recovery of Missouri Pacific in the last two days is that if Atchison shows such a satisfactory increase of earnings, Missouri Pacific, being in the same territory, must be equally benefited by the large cotton crop, which is the cause of the increased earnings of the Atchison. In the last half hour the announcement was made of the long-expected "Sugar Trust decision" as being adverse to the trust, which caused the stock to decline ¾ in the last few minutes of business.

Money on call easier, ranging from 5 to 6 per cent, last loan at 6 per cent, closed offered at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@8 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 480¾ for sixty day bills and 484⅝ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 342,560 shares, including: Atchison, 29,950; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 7,456; Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, 9,301; Lake Shore, 4,457; Louisville & Nashville, 21,960; Missouri Pacific, 20,825; Northwestern, 5,780; Northern Pacific preferred, 9,135; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,900; Reading, 91,550; Richmond & West Point, 3,621; St. Paul, 9,900.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 7	Closing Nov. 6.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	26,565	33½	31¾	32⅝	33
Atlantic & Pacific	600	5⅜	4⅞	5	5
Atchison	29,780	33⅜	32⅛	32⅝	32⅝
Atchison Rights	3,120	⅜		⅜	⅜
C., B. & Q.	1,350	107	106¼	106⅞	106⅝
Canada Southern	1,670	56	55½	55⅞	55⅜
Canadian Pac.	100	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
Central Pacific	25	34	34	34	34⅛
Ches. & Ohio	900	25⅝	25	25⅛	25⅛
Do 1st pfd	285	65	64½	65	65
Do 2d pfd	500	44	43	44	43⅝
Con. Gas	1,220	91⅞	91	91⅞	90
Col. Coal & I.	210	32⅝	32	32⅝	31⅛
C., St. L. & P.	300	16	16	16	16
Do pfd	150	38⅜	38	38⅜	
C. & E. Ill.	1,450	42	42	42	42
Do pfd	250	95	95	95	95
Chi. Gas Trust	2,910	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞	55¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,658	75⅜	75	75⅛	75
Do pfd	200	99	99	99	99⅛
D., L. & W.	7,556	141⅜	141	141	141⅜
D. T. & Ft. W.	9,301	34⅛	33¼	34	34
Erie	900	28⅛	28	28	28
Do 2ds	10,600	105	105	105	104¾
E. T. & Ga.	100	10	10	10	
Do 1st pfd	100	70	70	70	
Do 2d pfd	100	22	22	22	22
Hocking Valley	100	17	17	17¼	17⅝
Jersey Cent.	1,000	121	118½	118¼	120⅛
K. & T.	700	11	11	11	11
Lake Shore	4,757	107⅜	107	107⅜	107⅛
Louis. & N.	20,460	85	83⅝	84⅜	84⅞
L. E. & W.	260	18	18	18	18⅛
Do pfd	1,145	64	63⅝	63⅞	64
Lead Trust	10,175	21	20	20⅛	20⅞
Mo. Pacific	18,225	69	68¼	69	68⅛
Mich. Cent.	2,451	97⅛	96⅞	96¾	96¾
Manhattan	100	105	105	105	105
Mobile & Ohio	200	14	14	14	
Northwestern	5,880	113⅛	113	113⅛	113
New England	1,500	46	45⅜	45⅞	45⅞
Northern Pac.	200	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32¼
Do pfd	9,635	74⅜	74	74⅛	74⅛
Nor. & W.	400	19	19	19	19
Do pfd	500	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅛
N. Y. Central	530	106⅜	106	106⅛	106⅜
Nash. & Chat.	200	101⅛	101	101	101
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	8	8	8	8⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
Do 1st pfd	150	67	67	67	67½
O. S. L.	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51¾
Ore. Trans	4,000	34⅛	34	34	34
Ore. Ry. & N. Co	310	101⅝	100¾	100¾	100⅞
Ont. & W.	7,350	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Ohio & Miss.	800	22⅛	22	22	22⅛
Omaha Com.	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Pacific Mail	105	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝
Pullman	200	187⅛	187⅛	187⅛	
Reading	90,750	40⅝	39⅛	40⅜	39⅝
Rich. Term.	3,427	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛
Do pfd	300	80	80	80	
Rock Island	3,620	98⅜	98	98⅜	98⅛
Southern Pacific	420	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
St. Paul	9,400	70⅜	69⅝	70	70⅛
Do pfd	100	113	113	113	
St. P., M. & M.	1,230	117⅛	116⅜	117	117⅛
St. L. & S. F.	50	25	25	25	
Do pfd	50	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
St. L., Ark. & T.	300	8	8	8	
Sugar Trust	25,285	74	70⅝	71¼	74⅛
Texas Pacific	1,700	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
Tenn. Coal	4,050	62	60⅝	61⅛	61⅛
Union Pacific	10,771	68⅞	67⅞	68⅛	68⅛
W. & L. E. pfd	470	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
Wabash pfd	400	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Western Union	1,018	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Whisky Trust	100	40	40	40	40⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	151½	Fargo	138
American	116	United States	84½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	127	U. S. 4½s, reg	104¾
U. S. 4s, coup	127	U. S. 4½s, coup	105½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

28000 A&P inc....14@14¼	5000 MK&T gn 6s.....68
15000 A&P gtd 4s..74⅛@74⅞	142000 M K & T cn 7s....
9000 Can So 2d....107⅛@108⅛	........104¼@105
8000 CNJ gm 5s.113⅝@113⅞	10000 M&O gm..........58⅝
5000 CNJ g m 5s reg....112	10000 NYLE&W n 2d cn105
2000 CPa gld 6s of '98. 117	25000 NYS&W1st ref 5s
43000 C&O cons. 100⅝@101	.......101⅛@102¾
19000 CB&Q-NebEx 4s. 92	3000 NPa 1st cp.......114¼
5000 CB&Q db 5s......104⅛	2000 NP&M 1st.........102
5000 C&EIll 1st.......120⅝	5000 NW con............144
1000 CP&SL 5s..........95	10000 NW cn reg gold b130
44000 CRI&P 5cp105⅛@105⅞	2000 NW 25 yr deb 5s...105
10000 D&RG 4s.........77¾	5000 Ol&W1st..........81
33000 D&RGW1st trs	43000 P&R 1st pfd......77
.........98⅞@99	1000 P&R 3d pfd........45
5000 DSP&P1s tr.......91	20000 P&R gm 4s.........89
83000 GC&SF1st...113@114	3000 P&W 1st............84
81000 GC&SF gld 6s74⅝@75⅛	5000 R&A1st-DM ctfs.. 68¼
93000 FtW&D1st..104⅛@105	5000 R&A 2d-DM ctfs. 37
3000 H&TC g m trust. 79	2000 R&D deb..........100⅛
2000 I&GN cp 6s.........70	10000 R&WP trst 5s.....78
10000 I & GN cp 6s trst. 70¼	21000 SLA & T 1st x cp
6000 L Island 1st.......120½	.............85@86
2000 L&N—NF&S1st...	45000 StLA&T 2d...........30
...........100⅜@101	15000 StLA&THDv bds 45
6000 LSlst...............99	6000 StPM&M1s-DkE.116¼
11000 Met El 2d..........105¼	15000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1885 87½
15000 MLS&W1-MchD.	7000 Shen Val 1st trst.100
...........117⅛@118	33000 TexPa 1st 5s...91@91⅛
1000 M&StP1st-SoMD.117	9000 T Pac 2d inc.......37½
2000 M&SP1s—SoWD..117¼	21000 WabRR1st.101⅝@101⅞
10000 MK&T gn 5s.60⅛@60½	50000 Wab g m 6s tr.....51

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 AC&P 1st............95	10000 NPaTm1st..........106⅛
7000 A&P inc.......14@14⅛	1000 NPa 1st cp.........114¼
8000 A&P gtd 4s. 74⅝@74⅞	4000 O Sc inc..............59
4000 BCR&N 1st.........99⅛	4000 Ogn T 6s.......102⅝@102⅝
3000 C S 2d...............96½	49000 P&R1st pfd. 76⅝@77⅛
72000 C&O cons 5s.100⅝@101	2000 P&R 2d pfd..........57⅛
2000 CB&Q 4s............93	27000 P&R 3d pfd...46@45
10000 CGL&CCo 1st........95⅛	28000 P&R gm 4s...89@88⅞
73000 D&RG 4s.......77¾@77⅞	10000 StLA&T 1st ex cp 85⅛
8000 D&RGW1s asntd... 99	2000 StLA&TH 1st........114
3000 E T con gld 5s.......104¼	5000 StLA&IM 2d........105⅛
5000 GC&SFgld 6s........74½	2000 SL&IM 5s..............85
3000 KPa1st con.........114	10000 StLA&T 2d............33
4000 L&N 5s..............105	5000 SPM&M 1st..........117
8000 LNA&Ccn............104⅛	5000 SPM&M 1s el tr 5s100⅛
8000 LSL&T1st..............99⅛	5000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1885 88
10000 LS 1st............99⅛@99⅜	18000 SA&AP1st 6s 1886
6000 MLS&W1s-MchD.	..............91@91⅛
...........117⅛@118	13000 TC&R 6s—B D 1st100
10000 M&SP1-C&MR 5s	10000 TC&R 6s—TenDiv 18¼
...........104⅜@104⅝	5000 Tex P 2d inc. 37¼@37⅛
14000 M K&T con7s......104¾	9000 TAA&N M1st........
6000 M U T 6s.............100	...................103⅝@103½
30000 NYC deb.........101@101⅛	5000 Wab RR 1st.........101⅝
10000 NYC 1st cp.........134	4000 WS gtd 4s reg......105½
2000 N&W—CVaD.........99	8000 WNY & P1st..........95

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 Va 6s defd trst.....8¼	3000 NYC 1st cp........134½
4000 A & P gtd 4s........74⅞	1000 NYS&W1st rfg 5s102
2000 BklnElv 1st..........112	3000 Ol&W 1st...........80⅛
28000 C & O cn 5s100⅝@101	16000 P&R 1st pfd 77¼@77⅝
3000 CRI&P5scp..........105⅞	1000 R&D 6s...............118½
5000 CStL&P1st...........95	1000 R&WP col tr 5s. 78
10000 CC&I 6s.............101	5000 R&A2d-DrexM ctf37
10000 CHV&T 5s......73¾@74	31000 StLA&T 2d.........30@30⅛
20000 D&RG 4s........77⅞@77⅞	3000 StLA&TH 2d pfd 110
15000 D&RGW1st as tr.	3000 StA&AP1st 6s1885 88¼
...............99⅛@100	10000 Tex P1st 5s. 91¼@91⅜
54000 FtW&D1st....105@105⅛	15000 T Pac2d inc. 37⅜@37¼
47000 GC&SF1st. 112¾@113	5000 TC&R 6s—BD1st...100
12000 GC&SF gd 6s 74⅝@75	5000 Un El 1st.............107
2000 M&N1st1910-M L.110	3000 WabRR 1st101¼@101⅜
5000 M&SP1st—LacD..114¼	2000 WS gtd 4s...105⅛@105⅜
11000 MK&T gn 5s.59⅜@60½	1000 WS gtd 4s reg....105¼
10000 MLS&W1st..........122½	2000 WNY&P 1st.........95
43000 MK&T cn 7s104⅜@105	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	15,200	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅛
C., B. & Q	1,875	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅞
Union Pacific	1,500	68¼	68⅝	67⅞	68⅝
Wis. Cent	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Mex. Central	800	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

6000 Sonora 7s.......73@74	428000 Atch new in57¼@58
28000 Atch 1st.......115@117¼	171000 Atch new 4s 82½@83
7000 Do mtg 5s.........95	2000 C B & Q plain 4s. 92
13000 Pueblo 7s....111@112	1000 Wis Cent 1st.........96
5000 Atch L G7s..110½@111	1000 So Kan 5s gulf div.82
5000 Rutland 5s..........100⅛	2000 K M B 6s............115¼
5000 New Mex 7s........115	4000 C K W 5s........73@74
2000 Ogdbg con 6s.......104¼	3000 C K W inc...18½@19
1000 C B & N 5s..........98	11000 C B & Q—Ia 5s....103
1000 Cal So 1st.............101	

Money at the clearing-house is 4 per cent, call loans are 4½@5 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 52¾@53; Reading, 20 1-16@20⅛; Lehigh Valley, 52⅞@53; Reading general 4s, 89⅛@89¼; Reading first preferred, 77⅛@77¼; Reading second preferred, 56⅝@56¾; Reading third preferred, 48@49.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Consols closed at 97 3-16 for money and 97¼ for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western, 35⅞; Canadian Pacific, 72⅛; Erie seconds, 107¾; Illinois Central, 119⅜; Mexican ordinary, 44⅛; St. Paul common, 72⅛; Pennsylvania, 55¾; Reading, 20¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 45⅝.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £83,000 during the last week.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is now 39.77 per cent.

Bar silver, 43⅞d per ounce.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 15c for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 275,000f gold and 750,000f silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Mining stocks: Caledonia B. H., $1.75; Chollar, $1.60; Consolidated California & Virginia, $6.12½; Deadwood Ter, $1.25; Eureka Consolidated, $3.90; Gould & Curry, $1.55; Home Stake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $1.75; Iron Silver, $2.35; Mexican, $3.70; Mutual, $1.40; Ontario, $34.00; Occidental, $1.20; Savage, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $2.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), 90c; Calumet & Hecla, $232.00; Franklin, $15.00; Huron, $2.50; Osceola, $14.00; Pewabic (new), $4.50; Quincy, $80.00; Tamarack, $145.00; Santa Fe Copper, $67.50; Tamarack, $1.35; San Diego, $22.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were slow yesterday, with an easier tone in hog product and an uncertain feeling in the grain pits. The floor was nearly bare of news, and for this reason the trading lacked animation.

Mr. Dodge is reported to have wired that 485,000,000 bu is "about right" for the October report of the wheat crop for this year, but that it is not a final estimate.

The great movement of wheat in the Northwest has been assigned as a reason for low prices, but it is fully offset by small deliveries of winter wheat. The receipts at all reported points for this week so far are 340,000 bu less than for the same number of days last week, while the shipments were 56,000 bu greater.

New York wheat circles are said to be agitated by a fear that the market for December in this city will be practically cornered, the price being rushed up at least 10c towards the close of the year. It is said that people at the East think they see indubitable evidences of manipulation here, and some of them are preparing for its consequences. The stock of the speculative grades in this city is sufficiently small to render it easy for a man with a moderate capital and knowledge enough to use it to advantage to cause a flurry. But the chances are that an uprush of prices would bring large quantities here from the Northwest unless the corner were sprung so late in the month as to shut off that supply, as was the case in September of last year.

There is no question about the pork pit being demoralized, and the packing-houses, too. The "clique" is understood to hold about all of the nearly 150,000 brls of contract pork here, and that is a menace to the trade, as the pork would probably be sold off gladly in the event of a moderate rise. So much of it at the beginning of the four months which used to constitute the regular packing season is an unhealthy feature, and besides that the plans of the packers have been disarranged by the November excitement, but for which hogs would have been at least ½c per lb lower than now. Hogs promise to be plenty this winter, and some 60,000 brls of the pork now on hand will cease to be regular with the close of the year. The question put by Charles Reade may be asked in this connection: "What will he do with it?"

New York reports 94,000 bu wheat and 88,000 bu corn taken for export, and vessel-room was taken here for 50,000 bu wheat.

A man in Minneapolis wires that not more than one-third of the wheat crop in the Northwest has been moved up to this date. To this it may be remarked that if account be taken of the quantity that must be held in reserve for home requirements of bread and seed it will be found that fully half the remainder has left the hands of farmers, and that a large part of that remainder will be used by mills in the Northwest between this and next harvest time.

Minneapolis quoted No. 1 Northern at 5½c per bu below the price of regular No. 2 in this city, both for December.

A small quantity of flaxseed for delivery in September, 1890, sold yesterday at $1.20—a half year before the ground will be ready for the seed for next season's crop.

Beerbohm thinks it is difficult to believe in the accuracy of Sir John B. Lawes' estimate of 70,000,000 bu for the wheat crop of the United Kingdom this year. But he cites some facts which seem to bear it out. The quantity named is far below previous estimates.

The receipts of wheat at San Francisco during the last four months were 6,892,000 bu, against 9,780,000 bu the same time last year.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

In flour the sales were larger than the recent average, but mostly of low grades, and these were taken for shipment, while the city trade was light. The market was quoted steady.

Wheat was rather dull and averaged weak. It started out firm in sympathy with some private cables, while the public ones were steady, and it was reported that about 20 boatloads had been taken in New York Wednesday for export. Also the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth only aggregated 677 cars. It broke on reports that exporters were free sellers in New York, that Minneapolis was heavy, and sending 250,000 bu to be put in store here, and finally that Liverpool was closing ¾d lower, though continental cables were higher. The Northwest was selling some here, Lindblom and Pardridge were buying and Hutchinson was a free buyer at under 81c for next month, but a willing seller at that figure. December opened unchanged at 80⅞c, advanced to 81⅛c, broke to 80½c, but met with such good buying limited to that figure that it reacted ¼c, declined to 80¼c, and closed at 80⅜c, with the year and month at 79¼c, and January at 80⅝c. No. 2 in store sold at 80c for red winter and 80@80⅜c for hard spring. Free on board sales of No. 4 red winter were at 50@66½c, No. 3 do at 66½@77c, No. 3 spring at 62@75c, and No. 2 do at 80@80⅜c. Total cash sales, about 188 cars.

Corn was stronger early under a good demand by shippers, which resulted in an advance of ⅛c on samples and nearly ¼c in the speculative grade. This was fostered by a further decline in lake freights, and by the fact of rather light receipts for the day, with small estimates for the morrow. The speculators were not disposed to follow the market up, and Hutchinson was a seller for next month. On this cash lots fell back to nearly the same prices as Wednesday, the decline being helped by sympathy with wheat. November opened unchanged at 32½c, advanced to 33c asked, fell off to 32½c, and closed at 32⅝c, with December and the year at fully 1c discount, and January at 32¼c. March sold at 31⅞c and July at 33¾@33⅞c. In store sold at 33¼@33¾c for No. 2 yellow, 32¼@32½c for No. 3 do, 33¼@33⅞c for No. 2, and 31¾@32¼c for No. 3. The latter for December sold at 28c. Sample sales were at 32¼@32½c for No. 4 mixed, and 32½@33½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales about 271 cars and 101,600 bu.

Oats were steadier, though nearly stationary. The receipts were less than anticipated, and the strength in corn influenced values slightly. Trading was confined almost entirely to May, which opened and closed steady at 22⅛c, after touching 22¼c, with Sibley and Hess among the sellers. Other futures were unchanged, at 19c for November, 19¼c bid for December, and 19⅝c for January. No. 2 white for May was offered at 24¼c. No. 2 cash sold sparingly at 19c, or ⅛c better, and samples were active and about ¼c higher. Free-on-board lots sold at 18@20c for No. 3 mixed, 21@21¾c for do white, 19¾@21½c for No. 2 mixed, and 22@23c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total cash sales, 154 cars.

Rye advanced another ¼c, under light offerings for either spot or future delivery. The shipping demand was good and a fair quantity was taken by vessels for the East. No. 2 sold at 42½c to go to store and at 43@43½c by sample, with No. 3 at 37@39c. Total cash sales, 23 cars. November sold at 42½c and for the next month 42¾c was bid, with 43c asked. May was salable at 45¾c, and held slightly above that. Barley was quiet, but fully steady, as the actual offerings were not large and a fair number of buyers present. Thin and badly stained samples were slow at a former low range, while good heavy barley at medium prices was in fair request. Free on board sales were at 21@39c for No. 4 and 29@51c for No. 3. Total sales, 66 cars. No. 2 cash or November was inactive at 56@57c.

Provisions were easier and dull, in sympathy with hogs, though receipts of the latter were not quite so large as expected. The only speculative feature of the day was a little selling of pork by the clique and Allerton, and a buying of lard by Armour, both for this month. Packers met with a good order demand for lard and meats, especially the latter, but receipts from other points were large. Pork for November declined 10c, to $8.90, with sales of about 4,000 brls, and closed at the inside, with the year at 5c discount. February pork was quoted at $9.22½@9.25 and May at $9.47½@9.50. Lard for this month sold 5c lower, to $5.82½, and closed at $5.85, with the year at about $5.80 and February at $5.90 asked. Ribs were firmer for January, at $4.70@4.75, closing at $4.72½, and steady for this month at $5.02½. Cash sales included 500 brls mess pork at $9.12½, 3,300 tcs lard at $5.87½@6.00, 25,000 lbs green hams at 7⅝c, and 150 tcs S. P. hams at 8⅛c.

Millstuffs were quiet, with bran firmer under a slightly improved demand. Sales were at $7.00@8.25 for fair to fancy winter; middlings sold at $7.50@8.62½, shorts at $7.50@8.25, and wheat screenings at $7.00.

Flaxseed receipts fell off to 34 cars, and under a fair inquiry sellers pushed prices upward ¼c, with sales of No. 1 on track at $1.29¾@1.29¾. Low grades being purely nominal. There was little disposition to sell futures, with $1.39 asked for May and $1.38⅛ bid. December sold sparingly at $1.30 and year was nominally $1.29½. September sold at $1.20. Timothy seed was rather dull but firmer. The cash offerings were moderate and met with fair sale at $1.20@1.30 for poor to choice or fancy, prime being about $1.19. Sellers of January were scarce and a small lot sold at $1.25, or 2c above a recent figure, with other months inactive and not quotable. Clover-seed was in good request and firm, with some demand in settlement and a fair inquiry for the bag lots, which were in moderately liberal supply. Poor to fair sold at $2.25@3.00 and good to choice at $3.10@3.45. November went at $3.42@3.45, and December at $3.42½, with $3.45 subsequently bid. A car of good buckwheat sold free on board at 42c.

The street produce markets were quiet with prices not essentially changed. In the butter trade there is a reported scarcity of fine dairies, while the receipts of good Western creameries are but moderate, and owing to a fair local and shipping demand stocks are well reduced and a firm tone is present. Good Iowa and Wisconsin creameries sell at 22@23c, and there are increased calls for held June stock at figures around 18c. Eggs are in liberal request, and prices on the small receipts of fresh stock are kept within moderate bounds by the liberal offerings of icehouse eggs, which sell at about 1c discount from the first named. Good to fine winter apples are firmly held by dealers, while common to fair autumn stock sells at irregular prices, according to condition. Other fruits are in the usual request with vegetables steady.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 80⅝	$ 80⅞@ 80½	$ 80⅜
May	84⅞	85⅛@ 84⅝	84⅞
CORN.			
November	$ 32⅝	$ 33⅛@ 32⅝	$ 32⅝
May	33⅝	33⅞@ 33⅝	33¾
OATS.			
December	$ 19¼	$ 19¼@	$ 19¼
May	22⅛	22⅛@ 22¼	22⅛
MESS PORK.			
November	$ 9.00	$ 8.90 @ 8.95	$ 8.90
January	9.12½	9.10 @ 9.17½	9.12½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
November	$ 5.82½	$ 5.82½@ 5.85	$ 5.85
January	5.82½	5.82½@ 5.85	5.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
November	$ 5.02½	$ 5.02½@.....	$ 5.02½
January	4.70	4.70 @ 4.75	4.72½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	May.
No. 2 spring	$	$ 1.16	$ 1.16¾
No. 2 corn	41⅝	40⅝	39¼
No. 2 oats	24⅝	25⅛	29¼
Mess pork	14.65	......	15.17½
Lard	8.17½	......	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by car-lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	4	63	30	97
Spring wheat	79	91	38	208
Corn	246	118	18	382
Oats	77	95	2	174
Rye	12	6	......	18
Barley	......	72	48	120
Total	418	445	136	999

Also by canal: 5,000 bu corn.

Inspected out: 56,579 bu wheat, 224,873 bu corn, 137,830 bu oats, 1,191 bu rye, and 29,343 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 219 cars wheat, 250 cars corn, 147 cars oats, and 24,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	36,959	19,265	18,223	7,418
Wheat, bu	120,370	56,239	33,097	26,638
Corn, bu	148,080	268,399	197,990	247,485
Oats, bu	163,388	208,708	209,792	77,875
Rye, bu	6,687	20,984	6,681	10,088
Barley, bu	94,044	114,161	52,290	59,524
Grass-seed, lbs	310,620	373,120	351,619	3,400
Flaxseed, bu	64,512	58,861	15,176	14,251
Broom-corn, lbs	322,160	265,150	208,066	46,535
Cheese, lbs	374,700	170,910	51,970	79,610
Butter, lbs	219,278	269,130	292,294	80,105
Hides, lbs	652,050	541,75	744,750	505,160
Wool, lbs	58,380	80,95	76,727	205,612

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS. BU. Nov. 7.	RECEIPTS. BU. Nov. 6.	SHIPMENTS. BU. Nov. 7.	SHIPMENTS. BU. Nov. 6.
Western.				
Chicago	120,370	254,130	33,097	64,233
Milwaukee	28,350	108,185	43,392	3,150
St. Louis	67,000	75,000	11,000	16,000
Toledo	11,843	31,655	40,300	37,015
Detroit	19,163	32,282	8,426	18,560
Peoria	3,500	1,000	1,500	4,750
Minneapolis	274,350	612,420	60,000	135,000
Duluth	197,071	455,260	195,628	430,786
Total	721,647	1,569,93.	394,143	709,494
Eastern.				
New York	112,700	210,850	89,427	24,224
Philadelphia	14,223	24,355	7,623	38,771
Baltimore	30,833	63,466	....	95,200
Total	157,756	298,671	97,050	158,195
Grand total	879,403	1,868,603	491,193	867,689
Same days 1888	637,110	305,9.1	133,101	144,379

Lake freights were materially weaker, as the offerings of tonnage were liberal and ¼@½c decline was recorded. Rates closed nominally at 1¾c for oats, 2c for corn, and 2¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Engagements were made for 65,000 bu flaxseed, 35,000 bu barley, 55,000 bu rye, 308,000 bu oats, 445,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The receipts were rather light, and an actual scarcity of dairies was noted. The market was quiet, but fully steady. Quotations: Choice Western creamery, 23@23½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 24@25c; fair to good, 18@21c; choice dairies, 17@21c; poor to streaked lots, 12@16c; rolls, 13@16c; packing stock, 8@10½c.

CHEESE—With exporters still out of the market quietude is the rule, with sales chiefly in a small way. Former prices are asked, and the feeling is only steady. Quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9@9½c per lb; do twins, 9½@9¾c; Young Americas, 9½@10c; 1-lb skims, 8½@9c; low grades, 3@7c; Swiss No. 1, 9½@10c; brick full creams, 9@9½c.

EGGS—A liberal business was done at 19@19½c per doz for fresh laid in a jobbing way, with ice-house lots at 18@19c.

GAME—With the exception of quails and venison the market continued firm. The quotations: Mallard ducks, $3.75@4.00 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.25@1.50; partridges, $4.50@4.75; plover, 80c@$1.25; prairie chickens, $4.00@4.50; quail, $1.25@1.75; jack-snipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—The usual trade was reported, with grapes in fair request and apples firm when choice. The quotations: Good to choice winter apples, such as northern spies, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.25@2.50 per brl in car-lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.25; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $3.00@3.75. Concord grapes, 32@35c per basket; do Catawbas, 28@35c; good to choice pears, $5.00@6.50 per brl; quinces, $5.25@6.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $7.75@8.00 per brl; bugles, $8.25@8.50; Cape Cods, $7.75@8.25.

HAY—General firmness characterized the market, with choice prairie in good request at a slight advance. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.50; 20 cars upland prairie at $5.50@9.00, chiefly at $8.00 and upward. Receipts, 525 tons; shipments, 165 tons.

HIDES—Met with about the usual sale at steady prices: Green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; No. 1 bull, 5¼c; No. 2 do, 3¼c; No. 1 calf, 5½c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; deacons, 25c each; dry flint, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

POTATOES—Stocks were ample for the demand, which was not urgent, and there was no improvement in prices, poor lots moving out slowly. Quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 28@29c per bu on track; beauty of Hebron, 27@28c; rose, 26@27c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from above; mixed lots, 15@25c.

POULTRY—No special activity was apparent, though a fair aggregate business was done at substantially steady figures, hens ruling slow, and choice turkeys selling moderately well. Hens and springs, 7½@8c; roosters, 4½@5c; geese, full feathered, $6.75@7.25 per doz; ducks, 8½@9c; turkeys, 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—The usual business was done, with home-grown celery in good request, and Michigan do nearly out of the market. Quotations: Beets, 75c per brl; cabbages, $2.50@3.50 per 100; celery, 15@20c per doz; onions, 45@50c per bu; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 22@25c per bu; string beans, $1.50@2.00 per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—The inquiry was not urgent, and former prices ruled.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 4	13,561	457	16,289	5,788
Tuesday, Nov. 5	7,356	101	19,271	5,308
Wednesday, Nov. 6	12,555	188	26,734	5,439
Thursday, Nov. 7	11,500	200	25,500	7,000
Total	44,971	946	87,794	23,535
Last week	58,753	1,683	94,651	38,588
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 4	4,292	135	4,658	1,041
Tuesday, Nov. 5	3,279	14	4,317	5,354
Wednesday, Nov. 6	4,073	125	6,108	2,840
Thursday, Nov. 7	4,000	200	8,000	3,000
Total	15,644	474	23,083	12,235
Last week	18,362	525	26,075	17,580

Today's (Friday's) receipts are estimated at 24,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 22,854 hogs, 10,731 cattle, and 7,669 sheep one week ago, and 18,149 hogs, 7,709 cattle, and 5,549 sheep one year ago.

The *Drovers' Journal* of this city says: "A buyer for one of the largest packing houses expressed to the writer his private conviction that there was no good reason why prices for hogs during the current packing season should go lower than at present, but predicted $3.00 hogs for next summer. When asked for a reason he said shoats and corn were plenty, and that while the majority of men would crowd hogs to market as fast as possible, there would be many men with faith and money enough to hold on and make their hogs of great weight, and he believed next summer's crop of hogs would show a heavy average weight."

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle continue to decrease. Yesterday about 11,500 arrived, against nearly 15,000 a week ago. Receipts thus far this week have been about one-fourth lighter than the first four days of last week. The proportion of "good" cattle is light, while the demand for good to fancy cattle was brisk. The general cattle market was steadier, and the best grades in most instances sold at 5@10c higher. Poor to fair natives were unchanged and Texas and Western cattle sold a shade higher. Four car-loads of 1,536-lb steers sold to a shipper at $5.15, but they were hardly as good as the cattle sold Wednesday at $5.20@5.25. The next highest sale yesterday was thirty head averaging 1,684 lbs at $5.00. Few sold above $4.65. The highest price paid by dressed-beef men was $4.75, and they only took three or four lots above $4.50. Prime 1,364-lb steers sold at $4.65, while common 1,277-lb steers sold at $3.20. Most of the natives sold at $3.40@4.25. Western range cattle sold at $2.35@3.15, and through Texas at $1.45@2.75 for cows and steers. Native butcher stock sold about 5@10c higher. Most of the cows sold at $1.60@2.20. Stock cattle sold fairly at $2.15@3.05. Distillery feeders bought several hundred 1,020@1,305-lb steers at $2.60@2.85. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.90@5.25
Good to fancy 1,350@1,600 lbs	3.60@4.75
Poor to good, 1,000@1,300 lbs	2.70@4.15
Fancy cows and heifers	2.40@2.85
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.00@2.30
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.40@3.20
Stockers and feeders	1.75@2.90
Texas bulls and cows	1.30@2.05
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs	2.10@3.00

HOGS—The general hog market yesterday was about 5c lower than Wednesday morning's prices. The feeling was weak at the start, but later strengthened. Both packers and shippers bought freely, and at the close only 2,500 remained unsold. Heavy sold at $3.70@4.05, bulk below $3.95, mixed, $3.80@4.05; bulk at $3.90@4.00; light, $3.85@4.15, chiefly at $3.95@4.05. Singeing pigs sold at $4.20@4.25.

SHEEP—Met with a good demand at full former prices. Native sheep sold at $2.00@5.00, bulk at $4.00@4.40. Nearly 1,000 Utah sheep averaging 107 lbs sold at $4.15; other Westerns averaging 87 to 110 lbs sold at $4.05@4.20. Lambs sold at $4.50@5.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—BEEVES—Receipts, 33 head, all for the market, and 46 car-loads of mainly export steers were to arrive late. No trading in beeves. Dull for dressed beef at 4¼@5¼c per lb for Texas and Colorado sides, and at 5¼@7¼c for native do. Exports, 636 beeves, 980 quarters of beef, and 40 sheep. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerated beef steady at 8c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 1,029; slow but firm at 5@7¾c per lb for veals and 2¾@4c for grassers and Western calves.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,290; both sheep and lambs were wanted at a shade firmer price and a good clearance was made. Sheep sold at $3.75@5.27½ for 100 lbs; lambs at $4.35@6.75, with a few choice lambs at $6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,600; nearly nominal for live hogs at $4.25@4.65 per 100 lbs.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; mostly common; bulk sold strong on anything desirable. Feeders selling freely; prime, 1,300 to 1,600-lb beeves, $4.10@4.55; good, 1,100 to 1,300-lb, $3.50@4.00; Westerns, $2.50@3.20; Texans, $2.00@2.60; fair to good cows, $1.70@2.00; good to choice, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.50@3.50; stockers, $2.20@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,300; all sold; active and strong to 5c higher; light, $3.75@3.85; heavy, $3.75@3.80.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 900 head. Market active and strong; choice heavy native steers, $4.70@4.80; fair to good do, $3.25@4.30; stockers and feeders, $1.80@2.60; range steers, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900 head; shipments, 200. Market weak; fair to choice heavy $3.80@3.95; packing grades, $3.70@3.90; light fair to best, $3.80@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 200 head. Market firm; fair to choice, $3.20@4.60.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,047; shipments, 6,456; market strong and higher for Texas; native beeves, $3.15@4.65; cows, $1.50@2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.35; Texans, $1.50@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,445; shipments, 807; market 5@10c lower; good to choice light, $3.87½@4.00; heavy and mixed, $3.75@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 426; shipments, 762; market strong; good to choice muttons, $3.65@4.85; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 621 head; shipments, 294 head; market steady, with good demand. Quotations: canners, 75c@$1.10; cows, $1.00@2.05; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.90; veal calves, $2.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800 head; market steady. Quotations: Light, $3.67½@3.80; heavy, $3.70@3.80; mixed, $3.55@3.72½.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 900; market active and strong; choice heavy native steers, $4.70@4.80; fair to good do, $3.25@4.30; stockers and feeders, $1.80@2.60; range steers, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900 head; shipments, 200; market weak; fair to choice heavy, $3.80@3.95; packing grades, $3.70@3.90; light, fair to best, $3.80@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 200; market firm; fair to choice, $3.20@4.60.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 56s 6d, steady; do Western, 44s 6d, steady. Lard is in good demand; spot 33s3d, dull; November, 33s, dull; December and January, 32s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 9½d, steady; do spring, 7s 1d, steady. Flour is in poor demand, 10s 3d, steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s ¼d, dull; November, 4s, dull; December, 4s ¾d, steady; January, 4s 1d, steady.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; middling, 5¾d; sales, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 9,500 American.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—COTTON—November advanced 6 points, and then it reacted owing to the fact that a large number of November "notices" were in circulation and they pressed on the market until most of the advance was lost. It rallied later, however, and the last sales showed a net advance for the day of 5 points. December rose 7 points and later options in most cases 10 points. The closing prices showed a net advance of 4 to 6 points on near months and 9 to 10 on late months.

WHEAT—There was a small, narrow, and uninteresting speculation. It advanced ⅛c lost this, and then declined ⅛@⅝c. The option sales of wheat were 1,800,000 bu. November closed, 82⅞c; December closed, 83⅜c; January closed, 85c; May closed, 89⅝c. Cash sales, 112,000 bu. No. 1 Northern, 90¼@90½c, delivered; ungraded red, 80½c; No. 2 red, 1¼@1⅜c over December, delivered.

CORN—Advanced slightly, the option sales were 680,000 bu., No. 2 mixed for November, 41⅝c; December, 42⅛@42⅜@42⅛c; January, 42@41⅞c; May, 42 3-16@42c. Cash sales 104,000 bu, including 5 loads for export at 42⅛@42⅜c for No. 2 mixed delivered and 42¾c for do in store.

OATS—Were ¼@⅜c higher. Option sales, 115,000 bu; No. 2 mixed for November, 26⅝c; December, 26¾@26⅞c; January, 27@27⅛c; May, 28c. Cash sales, 84,000 bu, at 26⅝@26⅞c for No. 2 mixed, 29¼@29½c for do white, 25@25½c for No. 3 do, 27@29c for ungraded mixed, and 29@34c for do white.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 10¼@10⅝c.

EGGS—17@26c.

SUGAR—Raw was in better demand. Fair refining 4⅝c. Refined was more active and firm.

FLOUR—Receipts, 39,091 pkgs; exports, 2,052 brls, 17,404 sacks; active, chiefly trade, steady; sales, 35,200 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady, 5 points down to 5 points up; closed dull, 5 points down to 10 points up; sales, 36,000 bags, including December, 14.45@14.55c; January, 14.45@14.60c; March, 14.50@14.60c; May, 14.55@14.60c; June, 14.60@14.65c; July, 14.75c; August, 14.55@14.65c; September, 14.25c; October, 14.00@14.10c. Spot Rio more active; fair cargoes, 19c.

PETROLEUM—Was active today and made a marked advance on buying by Standard Oil brokers, the price touching the highest point of the year. The opening was strong at 107⅞ and the price moved up sharply to 109. Then a reaction of 1 cent occurred but, the advance was resumed and the market closed strong at 109⅝. Stock Exchange, opening, 107⅞; highest, 109⅝; lowest, 107⅞; closing, 109⅝. Consolidated Exchange, opening, 108⅛; highest, 110⅛; lowest, 107¾; closing, 109⅝. Sales, 1,550,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—Business was fair, with improved demand for woolen fabrics adapted to the wants of jobbers. The request for bleached cottons was well sustained. Prices of both brown and bleached goods were firm as a rule, with an upward tendency on coarse yarn Southern brown cottons. The print cloth market also tends upward, with spot goods advanced 1-16c. Spring fabrics continue in good request and are well under the control of orders. Stocks continue light. Any exceptions are few and of a restricted character.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Creamery, Eastern extra, 24c; creamery, Western extra, soft wood packages, 24@25c; other Western extra, 24c; Western star firsts, 20@22c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 12@16c; Northern June extras, 20@21c; Western June extras, 16@18c; June firsts to extra firsts, 15@17c; dairy, Vermont extra, 22c; do New York extra, 21@22c; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 18@20c; New York and Vermont firsts, 15@17c; New York and Vermont low grades, 10@14c; dairy, Western extra firsts, 15@14c; Western firsts, 11@12c; Western seconds, 10c; Western imitation creamery extra, 15@16c; imitation creamery firsts, 12@14c; Western ladle packed, extra firsts, 15@14c; ladle packed firsts, 10@12c; ladle packed seconds, 10c.

CHEESE—New York extra, per lb, 11c; firsts, 9½@10½c; seconds, 6@8c; Vermont extra, 10¾@11c; firsts, 9½@10½c; seconds, 6@8c; sage, 11½c; Ohio extra, 10½c; firsts, 9@10c.

EGGS—Eastern firsts, 22@24c; New York firsts, 24@24c; Canadian firsts, 23@24c; Michigan extras, 25c; Western extras, 23@24c; firsts, 21@22c.

CORN—Firm; high mixed at 46½c; steamer yellow, 46½c; steamer, 45½@45¾c; good no grade, 44½@45½c.

OATS—Steady; No. 2 whites to arrive, 30½@31c, with No. 3 white at 29½@30c, and No. 2 mixed at 28@28½c; fancy at 34@35c; clipped at 32@35c; No. 2 white, 31@32c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 30@30½c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 27½@28½c.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—WOOL—The Boston dealers have experienced another dull week. The sales amounted to 2,161,700 lbs of domestic and foreign, against 3,408,700 lbs for the corresponding week last year. Among the items were 295,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and XX, 31@34c; 20,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio fleece, 37@38c; 48,000 lbs Michigan X fleeces, 30@31c; 280,000 lbs combing and delaine fleeces, 32@40c; 223,000 lbs Territory, 16@25c; 53,000 lbs Texas, 17@22c; 120,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 18@21c; 190,000 lbs spring California, 15@16½c; 98,000 lbs Australian, 36@42c.

The sales of Michigan X have been at 30c, and holders are so firm that it is generally impossible to buy at that figure with a brokerage off. The sales of Michigan delaine have been generally at 33c; and of Ohio at 34½@35½c; and delaine wools hold up better than shorter selections. No. 1 wools, both clothing and combing, continue fairly firm at previous quotations, but the recent ripple of improvement in Georgia and other medium wool has passed for the present, at least. For three-eighths blood unwashed Maine, Kentucky, etc., 29@30c is the quotation. In Texas wool the market is still below the level of the prices which are now being paid in San Antonio. In Territory wools there has been no real change in prices for three weeks past. The quotation for a straight XXX Eastern Oregon in Boston is 55@56c.

DULUTH, MINN., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened slightly firmer this morning with prices ⅛c above yesterday's close. There was little done the first half of the session, the demand being small. After that cash wheat was more active, but futures were neglected. Late values eased off ⅛ to ⅜c, and closed slow. Duluth and Minneapolis together reported 684 cars on track. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 79¼c sellers; November 79¼c bid; December, 79⅝c; May, 85⅝c sellers; year, 79¼c; cash No. 1 Northern, 76c sellers; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. December corn closed at 31¼c; cars on track, 213.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 179,071 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 195,628 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 7.—WHEAT—There was a steady feeling to the cash wheat market from the start, and sellers were encouraged by the posting of less than 500 cars received here for the day. Arrivals at Duluth show a falling off also, and with much of the wheat now coming in sold ahead to arrive, there was no prospect of lower prices, if the milling demand held up to the usual average. Sales of No. 1 Northern ranged up to 77½c for the best samples, while scarcely anything went below 77¼c. Receipts were 465 cars; shipments, 101. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, November, 76¾c; December, 77⅛c; May, 83c; on track, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, November, 74⅝c; December, 75c; May, 80⅝c; on track, 76c; No. 2 Northern, November, 70c; December, 71c; May, 76¼c; on track, 70@73c.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. The market was unsettled and quiet, early showing little changes; later declining outside markets with large offerings caused a weaker feeling, and the close was ⅛@⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 77⅛@78c; December, 78⅝@79⅛c, closed at 78⅝c; May, 83⅝@83¾@84⅛c, closing, 83⅝@83⅝c. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 30@30¼c; November, 30c, closed, 29¾c; December, 28⅛@28⅜c, closing, 28⅛c bid; January, 28¼c, closed 28⅛c, nominal; May, 30⅝c, closed at 30⅝c asked. Oats better; No. 2, cash, 18¼c; May, 20@21c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged, with light business transacted.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat; choice grades steady under light offerings. Options ⅛c lower; rejected, in grain depots, 65c; ungraded, on track, 84@85c; No. 2 red, November, 80⅞@81c; December, 81⅜@82⅛c; January, 82⅞@83⅛c; February, 83⅞@84⅛c. Corn—Firm and quiet; No. 3 yellow in grain depot, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, in do, 41½c; No. 2 yellow, in elevator, 42c; No. 2 mixed, November, 40⅛@40⅜c; December, 40@40⅛c; January, 39¼@39½c; February, 39¼@40⅛c. Oats—Car-lots steady; No. 3 white, 28c; No. 2 white, in Twentieth street elevator, 29c; do, in grain depot, 29¼@29½c; do do choice, 30c. Futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, November, 28¼@28½c; December, 28⅛@28¾c; January, 28⅝@28¾c; February, 29@29¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,200 bu; corn, 4,700 bu; oats, 18,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,600 bu; corn, 2,200 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western weak; No. 2 winter, red, spot, and November, 79¾c; December, 81@81⅛c; January, 82⅝@82⅞c; February, 83⅝@84c. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot, 40¾c; November and December, 40¾@41⅛c; year, 39¼c; January, 39⅛@39½c; February, 39⅝@40c; March, 40@40¼c. Oats—Quiet and firm; Western white, 28@29c; do mixed, 25@27c; graded No. 2 white, 28½@29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 157,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, easier: cash, 81c; December, 82c; May, 86¼c. Corn dull; cash, 33½c. Oats quiet; cash, 20½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, steady; cash and November, $3.50; December, $3.52½; January, $3.57½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,845 bu; corn, 27,988 bu; rye, 4,811 bu; clover-seed, 670 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,500 bu; corn, 1,200 bu; rye, 939 bu; clover-seed, 404 bags.

PEORIA, ILL., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 32½@33c; No. 2 mixed, 32¼@33c; rejected, 31¾@32c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 21@22c; No. 3 white, 19½@20½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 37,800 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 350 bu; barley, 13,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 17,550 bu; oats, 41,250 bu; barley, 36,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 88¼c asked, 88c bid; No. 1 Northern dull at 84½c asked, 84c bid; winter wheat, No. 2 red higher at 83½c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 38½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7.—TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

Gets Damages from a Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—In the Supreme Court yesterday Miss Carrie E. Barnes, a school teacher, was awarded $20,000 damages in her suit against the New York & New England railroad for $25,000. The action was begun for injuries received in 1886. Miss Barnes was a passenger on the train from the State fair to the city, and when near the depot the engineer was unable to check the speed of the train, owing to a defect in the air-brake apparatus, and the locomotive plowed its way through the timbers and planking. The shock of the collision was so severe to Miss Barnes that a spinal difficulty was sustained which has brought about a deformity, and her health has since been impaired.

10—Time—10

Intending travelers should keep an eye out for Saturday's TRIBUNE, which will contain announcements by the popular Pennsylvania lines of their improved passenger equipment and quickened train service Eastward and Southward from Chicago.

THE FATE OF THE CRUEL BENDERS.

A Californian Says He Was on Hand When They Were Lynched.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 5.—[New York Sun.]—By accident today the *Sun* correspondent came across a man who clears away the mystery surrounding the fate of the Benders. His name is M. Coberly, and he has been in the employ of the Street Superintendent here. Coberly says that he was constable of Havana Township, Montgomery County, Kansas, when the Benders moved there and opened a wayside tavern, from which many strange disappearances took place. The crimes were discovered by the murder of York, and vigilantes proceeded to the tavern to mete out punishment. On the way they met young Bender, who finally confessed, and then the party went to the father's house.

"Thirteen bodies, including that of York, were exhumed in an orchard," said Coberly. "One of these was that of a child buried with its murdered father, and the little one had evidently been entombed alive. A small feather pillow was placed over the face with the evident intention of smothering its cries while the dirt was being heaped upon it.

"After the search was concluded and the mode of killing explained—namely: placing the victim's head with his back to a cloth partition, and then striking his head, outlined there, with an ax, old man Bender, the old woman, and Katie Bender were loaded into their own wagon and headed south. I was one of two men who followed and surrounded that wagon.

"Reaching Rocky Hill, near Cole Creek, in a barren, desolate region a few miles from the Bender tavern, the party halted and 100 bullets whizzed through the air. The three were literally riddled with balls. Their bodies were not buried. They were thrown among the rocks on the hillside, where wolves probably fed upon them.

"No investigation of the case was ever made by the Kansas authorities, but you can rest assured that the Bender family will never again be heard of in this world. The next spring three more bodies of murdered men were found in Dunn Creek, and all told it is believed the Benders killed seventeen people, including the child that was buried alive."

DEATH OF COL. ELLSWORTH'S FATHER.

He Will Be Buried by the Side of His Famous Son with Military Honors.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Capt. E. D. Ellsworth, aged 80 years, who died at his residence in Mechanicsville yesterday, was the father of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, the commander of the celebrated Chicago Zouaves, who led to the front in 1861 the famous New York Fire Zouaves. Col. Ellsworth was shot at Alexandria, Va., by a rebel named Jackson, and the latter was killed on the spot by Private Brownell of the Fire Zouaves. The remains of the late Capt. Ellsworth will be laid beside those of his son at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, next Saturday. The funeral will be attended by a large number of Grand Army posts and also by Ellsworth Post of New York City. Capt. Ellsworth in 1861 was given the command of the arsenal at Fortress Monroe, Va., but held the position only a few months, when he was ordered to take charge of the armory at Verjennes, Va., which position he held for a few years and until his health failed.

Otis Hardy.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Otis Hardy, for fifty years a resident of this city, died this afternoon from old age and general debility. He was one of the first settlers and all his life a pillar in the Methodist Church. He leaves a wife and three children—Mrs. N. D. Dyer, Mrs. H. Maclay, and Mrs. Mary E. McBride.

Two Watertown Children Missing.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Two children of Maj. Charles H. Gardner—his daughter Sadie, 14 years of age, and his son Arthur, aged 8 years—have disappeared. It is known that the children bought tickets here Monday afternoon for Chicago and that they were on the train after it left Milwaukee, but no other trace of the little runaways has been found, notwithstanding diligent search for them in Chicago by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, aided by the police and others.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It Agrees with the Baby Splendidly. "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD." For sale by all druggists and grocers.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Coughs and colds are dangerous intruders. Expel them with PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

If your hair is thinning and fading, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores color and vitality.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 3 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Nov. 9, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 9 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, Nov. 16, 11 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 3 p. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Nov. 23, 6:30 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New York, Southampton and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 horse-power. Fast time to London and the Continent. Steamers unexcelled for safety, speed, and comfort.
REGULAR SERVICE: Every Thursday from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Through tickets to London and Paris. Excellent fare. Rates extremely low. Apply to General Passage Office, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 96 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / § 5:30 pm / ‖11:00 pm	*10:05 pm / ‖ 9:30 am / ‖ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am / †11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm / * 7:30 pm	1:45 pm / 1:15 pm / * 4:00 pm / *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	‖11:00 pm	‖ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‖12:30 pm / ‖11:10 pm	‖ 2:15 pm / ‖ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*12:30 pm / †11:10 pm	* 2:15 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‖11:10 pm	‖ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily. For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot. Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express *	12.00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited *	6 00 PM	8 00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express *	11.00 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited *	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express †	9.00 AM	7 30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex. *	11 20 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation †	5 00 PM	9 30 AM

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4 30 pm	10:10 am

Wisconsin Central Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:50 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	‖10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:00 a m / *5:00 p m / *10:45 p m	†8.55 p m / *9:50 a m / *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m / †10:45 p m	*9:50 a m / †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:00 a m / *3:00 p m / *5:00 p m / *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m / *1:55 p m / *9:50 a m / *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*10:30 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‖Daily to and from Waukesha only.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9.00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 4.35 pm	† 9:40 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 n'n / § 5:30 pm / §10:30 pm	§12:00 n'n / § 7:00 am / § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm / §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am / § 7:40 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm / X8:30 am	* 6:50 pm / § 6:25 am / X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	§ 5:00 pm / * 7:30 pm / § 9:05 pm / * 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm / § 9:45 pm / § 6:25 am / * 10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am / § 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm / § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am / § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm / § 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm / § 9:05 pm	§10:00 am / § 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am / * 4:45 pm	* 4:50 pm / *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:50 am / *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 1:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:06 pm	*10:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:05 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:35 pm	6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:45 am	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:55 pm	‖10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:20 am	† 7:15 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 5:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:15 pm	† 2:10 pm
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:3 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave	Arrive
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:40 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		*11:50 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:10 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville Night Line	‖11:20 pm	‖ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‖ 3:50 pm	‖10:45 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 3:50 pm	* 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

EASTERN.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	* 7:45 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

—Vanderbilt System—

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

June 9, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:35 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	† 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	† 5:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	‡10:10 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:05 am	* 7:20 pm
Limited Express	§ 3:35 pm	§10:10 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 4:15 pm
Atlantic & 2d section Pacific Exp	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m / * 5:30 pm / * 6:25 pm	§ 8:30 am / * 6:40 am / * 7:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	§ 8:15 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

The Pennsylvania Lines.

Union Passenger Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		Leave.
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg	Mail Express....F	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special....P	*10:30 am
	Fast Line.........F	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited...F	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express..P	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express..F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South	F	* 8:30 am
	P	* 8:15 pm

F—Via Ft. Wayne Route. P—Via Pan-Handle Route. Express trains arrive at Chicago *6:55 am, *7 am, *2:00 am., *5:00 pm., *6:30 pm., *9:30 pm.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Express	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	8:10 am	5:15 pm
New York Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:40 pm
Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg and Wheeling Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. *Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 199 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 p m	10:15 am
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:10 a m